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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM, EHRLICH LAKE DAM (MO 10993), MISSI--ETC(U)
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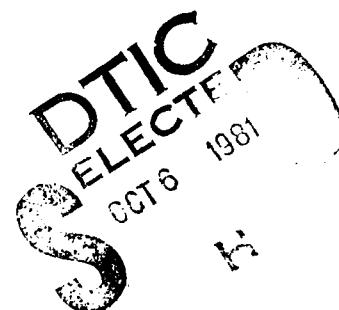
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MISSISSIPPI-SALT-QUINCY RIVER BASIN

EHRLICH LAKE DAM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MISSOURI
MO. 10993

LEVEL

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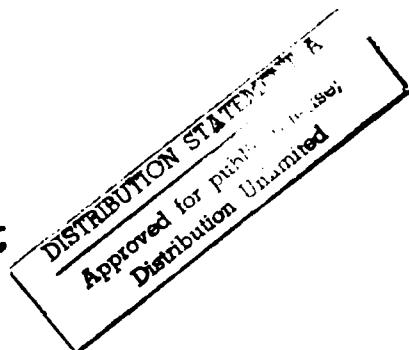
**PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM**



**United States Army
Corps of Engineers**

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St. Louis District



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FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

DECEMBER 1980

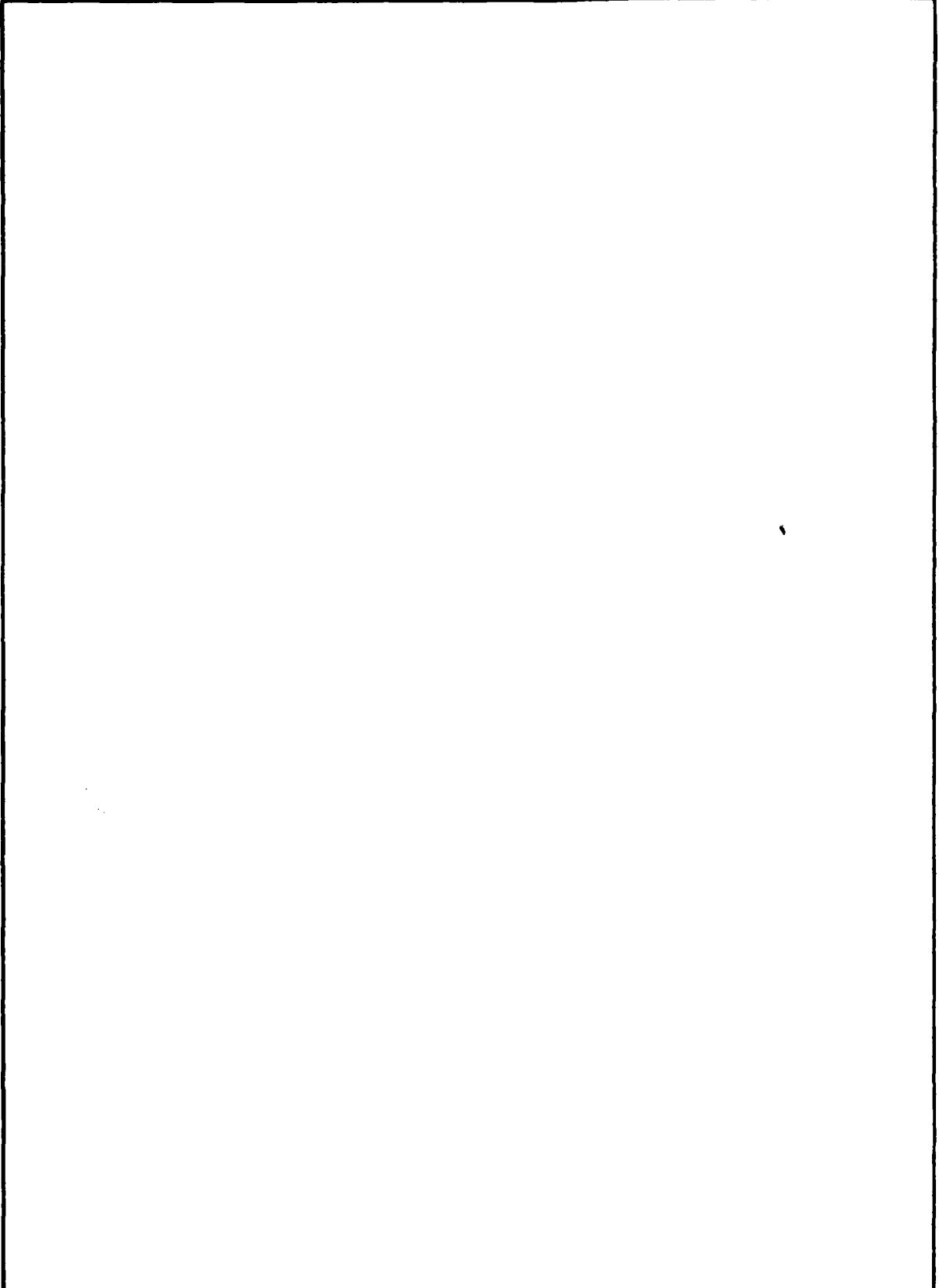
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 TUCKER BOULEVARD, NORTH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101.

SUBJECT: Ehrlich Lake Dam Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Ehrlich Lake Dam (MO 10993).

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- a. The combined spillway capacity will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.
- b. Overtopping of the dam could result in failure of the dam.
- c. Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream.

SIGNED

SUBMITTED BY:

Chief, Engineering Division

06 JAN 1981

Date

SIGNED

APPROVED BY:

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

06 JAN 1981

Date

Accession No.	
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EHRLICH LAKE DAM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 10993

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY
CONSOER, TOWNSEND AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
AND
PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO
A JOINT VENTURE

UNDER DIRECTION OF
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FOR
GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

DECEMBER 1980

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Ehrlich Lake Dam, Missouri Inv. No. 10993
State Located: Missouri
County Located: Montgomery
Stream: An unnamed tributary of Coon Creek
Date of Inspection: July 8, 1980

Assessment of General Condition

Ehrlich Lake Dam was inspected by the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend and Associates, Ltd. of St. Louis, Missouri and PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc. of Englewood, Colorado (A Joint Venture) according to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" and additional guidelines furnished by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. Based upon the criteria in the guidelines, the dam is in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property loss could occur in the event of failure of the dam. Within the estimated damage zone of one mile downstream of the dam are three dwellings, a church, and two trailers, which may be subjected to flooding, with possible damage and/or destruction, and possible loss of life. Ehrlich Lake Dam is in the small size classification since it is 20 feet high, and impounds more than 50 acre-feet but less than 1,000 acre-feet of water.

The inspection and evaluation by the consultant's inspection team indicates that the spillway of Ehrlich Lake Dam does not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. Ehrlich Lake Dam being a small size dam with a high

hazard potential is required by the guidelines to pass from one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood to the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. Considering the number of inhabited dwellings located downstream of the dam and the relatively narrow valley downstream of the dam, the PMF is considered the appropriate spillway design flood for Ehrlich Lake Dam. The Probable Maximum Flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. It was determined that the reservoir/spillway system can accommodate approximately 14 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. The evaluation also indicates that the reservoir/spillway system can not accommodate the one-percent chance flood (100-year flood) without overtopping; however, the reservoir/spillway system can accommodate the ten-percent chance flood (10-year flood) without overtopping the dam.

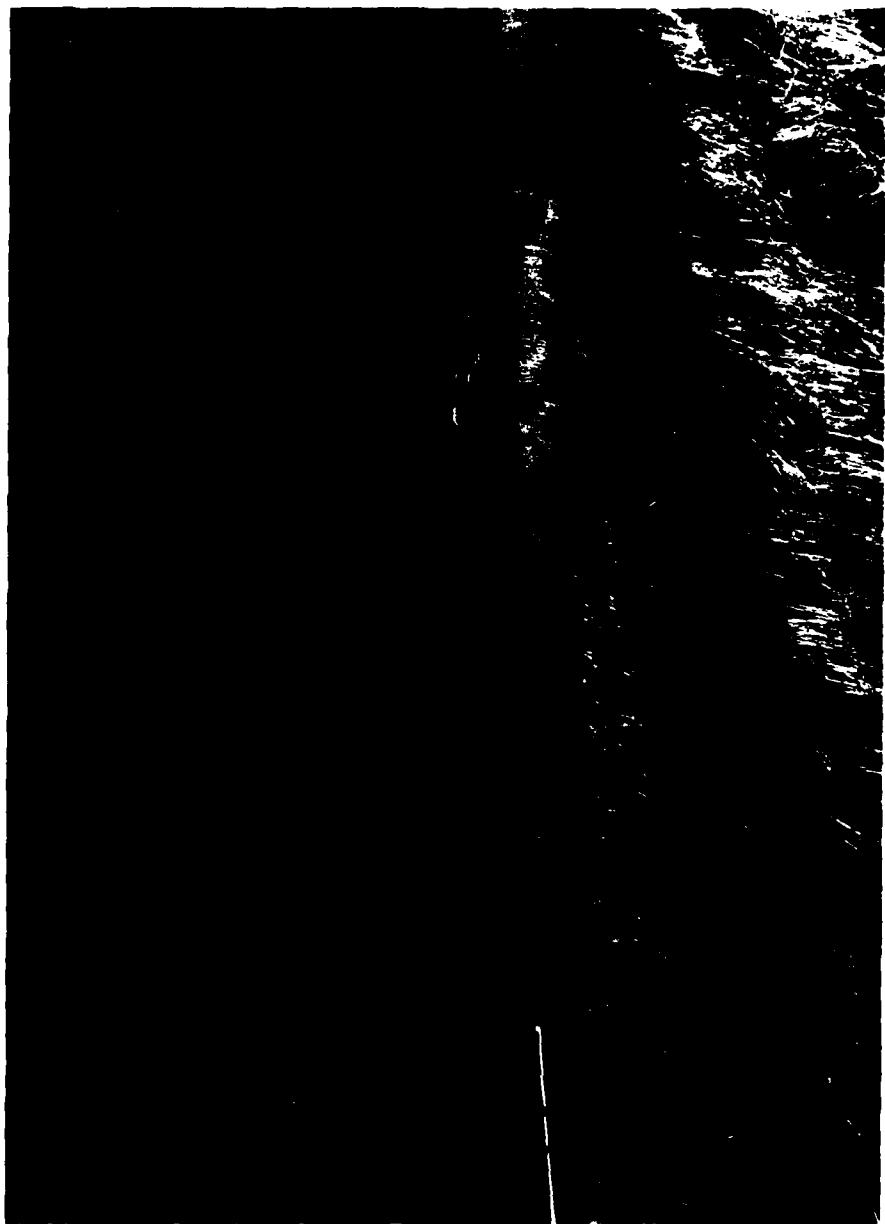
Other deficiencies noted by the inspection team were: the wave wash and minor surface runoff erosion on the upstream slope, the vegetative growth on the downstream slope, minor damage to the top of dam due to vehicular traffic, settlement of the top of dam over the principal spillway pipe, the erosion below and around the outlet of the principal spillway pipe, a need for periodic inspection by a qualified engineer and a lack of maintenance schedule. The lack of seepage and stability analyses on record is also a deficiency that should be corrected.

It is recommended that the owner take action to correct or control the deficiencies described above.



Walter G. Shifrin, P.E.





WYOMING
Tartan Lake Dam

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

EHRLICH LAKE DAM, I.D. No. 10993

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

EHRLICH LAKE DAM, Missouri Inv. No. 10993

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367 of August, 1972, authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspections. Inspection for Ehrlich Lake Dam was carried out under Contract DACW 43-80-C-0094 between the Department of the Army, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, and the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend & Associates, Ltd., of St. Louis, Missouri and PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc. of Englewood, Colorado (A Joint Venture),

b. Purpose of Inspection

The visual inspection of Ehrlich Lake Dam was made on July 8, 1980. The purpose of the inspection was to make a general assessment as to the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam embankment and its appurtenant structures.

c. Scope of Report

This report summarizes available pertinent data relating to the project, presents a summary of visual observations made during the field inspection, presents an assessment of hydrologic and hydraulic conditions at the site, and the structural adequacy of the various project features and assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety.

Subsurface investigations, laboratory testing and detailed analyses were not within the scope of this study. No warranty as to the absolute safety of the project features is implied by the conclusions presented in this report.

It should be noted that in this report reference to left or right abutments is viewed as looking downstream. Where left abutment or left side of the dam is used in this report, this also refers to the northeast abutment or side, and right abutment or right side of the dam to the southwest abutment or side.

d. Evaluation Criteria

The inspection and evaluation of the dam is performed in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" and additional guidelines furnished by the St. Louis District office of the Corps of Engineers for Phase I Dam Inspection.

1.2 Description of the Project

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

It should be noted that neither design drawings nor "as-built" drawings were available for the dam or appurtenant structures. The following description is based upon observations and measurements made during the visual inspection and conversations

with the original owner, Mr. Martin Leverett.

The dam embankment is a compacted earthfill structure with a curved alignment between natural soil abutments (see Photo Overview). The estimated radius of curvature is about 500 feet with circle center upstream. A plan and elevation of the dam are shown on Plate 2, and Photos 1 through 3 show views of the dam. According to information obtained from Mr. Leverett, the dam was designed by the Soil Conservation Service and is a homogeneous fill section with a central core trench. The core trench was 16-feet wide, from 18-to 20-feet deep, and excavated into a solid clay foundation. The embankment crest is 14 feet wide and serves as an access road for farm equipment. The top is generally level for a distance of 400 feet to the right of the left side of the embankment at which point the crest slopes upward to the right end of the dam with a rise in elevation of 1.25 feet. The top of the dam was measured to be 600 feet along the crest centerline between the two emergency spillways which bound the embankment. The minimum crest elevation is assumed to be at 721 feet above mean sea level (M.S.L.) and the maximum height of the embankment was measured to be about 20 feet.

The downstream slope of the embankment was measured as 1 vertical on 3.75 horizontal (1V on 3.75H) and the upstream slope was measured as 1V on 2.75H from the crest of the dam to the water surface. No erosion protection is provided in the upstream slope.

There are three spillways associated with this dam which are called, in this report, the principal spillway and the right and left emergency spillways.

The principal spillway consists of a drop inlet structure which is connected to a pipe that passes through the embankment and is located about 200 feet to the left of the right side of the dam (see Photo 5). The drop inlet is a 30-inch diameter steel pipe which stands about 34 inches high. The outlet pipe is an 18-inch diameter steel pipe approximately 110 feet long and laid through the

embankment on a grade of about 10 percent. The crest elevation of the drop inlet is at 717 feet above M.S.L. which puts the crest approximately 4 feet below the minimum top of dam. Discharges through the spillway drop approximately 5 to 6 feet into the downstream channel (see Photo 6). Two, 6-foot square, cutoff collars were provided along the outlet pipe, according to Mr. Leverett. A wire grate was also provided as a trashrack for the spillway.

The right emergency spillway is a V-shaped, uncontrolled, open channel located at the right side of the embankment (see Photo 8). The control section of the spillway has side slopes of approximately 1V on 11H on the left side of the channel and 1V on 15H on the right. The crest elevation of the spillway is at 719 feet above M.S.L. Flows through the control section of the spillway discharge down the right abutment area and along the toe of the dam until they intersect the downstream channel near the outlet of the principal spillway.

The left emergency spillway is also a V-shaped, uncontrolled, open channel (see Photo 9). The spillway is located at the left side of the embankment with side slopes of the control section of approximately 1V on 14H on the right side of the channel and 1V on 18H on the left. The elevation of the crest is at about 719.33 feet above M.S.L. Flows through the spillway also discharge down the abutment area and along the toe of the dam until they intersect the downstream channel near the outlet of the principal spillway. Both emergency spillways, according to Mr. Leverett, were cut into the placed embankment. Both emergency spillways have discharge channels which slope at approximately a 7 percent grade for a distance of 50 feet downstream of the crest and then they steepen as channels head toward the downstream channel.

No low level outlets or outlet works were provided for this dam. However, a portable, gasoline powered, 18-inch, centrifugal pump is used at the damsite (see Photo 11). The pump is used to pump water from the reservoir to be used to irrigate row crops on the reservoir rim. The pump is used only when irrigation water is required and is generally used during the summer months.

b. Location

Ehrlich Lake Dam is located in Montgomery County, Missouri, on an unnamed tributary to Coon Creek. The small community of Middletown is about one mile to the southeast. The Ehrlich Lake Dam location on the 7.5 minute series of the U.S. Geological Survey maps is found in Section 2 of Township 50 North, Range 5 West, of the Middletown Missouri Quadrangle Sheet.

c. Size Classification

The impoundment of Ehrlich Lake Dam is less than 1,000 acre-feet but more than 50-acre feet, and the height is 20 feet. Therefore, the size is determined to fall in the "small" category, according to the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Engineer.

d. Hazard Classification

The dam has been classified as having a "high" hazard potential in the National Inventory of Dams, on the basis that in the event of failure of the dam or its appurtenances, excessive damage could occur to downstream property, together with the possibility of the loss of life. The findings of the inspection team concur with this classification. Within the estimated damage zone, extending one mile downstream of the dam, are three dwellings, a church, and two trailers.

e. Ownership

Ehrlich Lake Dam is at present owned by Mr. Steve Ehrlich. His address is as follows: Route 2, Box 68, Middletown, Missouri, 63359. The dam was previously owned by Mr. Martin Leverett, also of Middletown, Missouri.

f. Purpose of Dam

The dam was constructed to impound water for crop irrigation.

g. Design and Construction History

Ehrlich Lake Dam was designed by the Soil Conservation Service of Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1975. According to Mr. O. Swanegan of the Soil Conservation Service, no design records or drawings were available for review for this report.

According to the original owner, Mr. Leverett, the dam was built by Mr. Leonard Thompson of Middletown, Missouri, and the Soil Conservation Service inspected the construction on several occasions. The drop inlet to the principal spillway was placed one year after the initial construction, according to Mr. Leverett, however, the spillway was originally designed as a drop inlet structure. Also according to Mr. Leverett, approximately 3 feet of soil was placed on the top of dam at the same time as the construction of the drop inlet.

h. Normal Operational Procedures

Normal operational procedure at Ehrlich Lake Dam is to allow water to remain as full as possible while the water level is controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation, the elevation of the principal spillway crest and the rate at which water is used for irrigation purposes.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area (square miles): 0.71

b. Discharge at Damsite

Estimated experienced maximum flood (cfs): 29

Estimated ungated spillway capacity with
reservoir at top of dam elevation (cfs): 401

c. Elevation (Feet above MSL)

Top of dam (minimum)*: 721

Spillway crest:

 Principal Spillway 717

 Left Emergency Spillway. 719.33

 Right Emergency Spillway 719

Normal Pool: 717

Maximum Experienced Pool: 719.33

Observed Pool: 717

d. Reservoir

Length of pool with water surface
at top of dam elevation (feet): 2,500

e. Storage (Acre-Feet)

Top of dam (minimum): 191

Spillway crest:

 Principal Spillway 99

 Left Emergency Spillway 149

 Right Emergency Spillway. 141

Normal Pool: 99

Maximum Experienced Pool: 149

Observed Pool: 99

f. Reservoir Surfaces (Acres)

Top of dam (minimum): 28

Spillway crest:

Principal Spillway:	18.5
Left Emergency Spillway:	23.8
Right Emergency Spillway:	23
Normal Pool:	18.5
Maximum Experienced Pool:	23.8
Observed Pool:	18.5

g. Dam

Type:	Rolled, earthfill
Length:	600 feet
Structural Height:	20 feet
Hydraulic Height**:	20 feet
Top width:	14 feet
Side slopes:	
Downstream	1V on 3.75H
Upstream	1V on 2.75H
	(Above the water surface)
Zoning:	Homogeneous
Impervious core:	N.A.
Cutoff:	A 16-foot wide, core trench
Grout curtain:	None
Volume:	26,300 cu.yds. (estimated)

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel . . . None

i. Spillway

Type:

Principal Spillway	Drop inlet, uncontrolled
Left Emergency Spillway.	Earthcut channel, uncontrolled
Right Emergency Spillway	Earthcut channel, uncontrolled

Length of crest:

Principal Spillway 7.9 feet (30-inch diameter standpipe with an 18-inch diameter connecting pipe)

Left Emergency Spillway. NA (triangular, shaped 53-foot top width)

Right Emergency Spillway NA (triangular shaped, 86-foot top width)

Crest Elevation (feet above MSL):

Principal Spillway 717

Left Emergency Spillway. 719.33

Right Emergency Spillway 719

- * The elevation of top of dam was assumed from the U.S.G.S. Middletown, Missouri Quadrangle topographic map. The elevations of other features of the dam were obtained using this elevation and the field measurements.

- ** The hydraulic height of the dam is the vertical distance from the lowest point on the downstream toe to the top of dam or the maximum water surface if below the top of dam.

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

According to the present and the original owner of the dam, the Soil Conservation Service designed the dam in 1975. However, no plans or specifications were available for this report.

2.2 Construction

No data is available concerning the construction of the dam and appurtenant structures, however, information was obtained from Mr. Leverett concerning the construction of the dam.

According to Mr. Leverett, the compaction of the embankment was achieved by the activity of the earthmoving equipment across the embankment; no compaction control was employed and periodic inspections of the damsite during the construction of the dam were made by the Soil Conservation Service (no record of the visits were found). A core trench was excavated parallel to the dam axis but not into bedrock. The trench is 16-feet wide and from 18- to 20-feet deep

2.3 Operation

No operation records are available for Ehrlich Lake Dam.

2.4

Evaluation

a. Availability

The availability of engineering data is poor and consists only of State Geological Maps, U.S.G.S. Quadrangle sheets, and a published Soil Survey of Montgomery County from the Soil Conservation Service.

In addition, no pertinent data were available for review of hydrology, spillway capacity, or flood routing through the reservoir. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available.

b. Adequacy

The lack of engineering data did not allow for a definitive review and evaluation. Therefore, the adequacy of this dam could not be assessed from the standpoint of reviewing and evaluating design, operation, and construction data, but is based primarily on visual inspection, past performance history, and sound engineering judgement.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

c. Validity

No valid engineering data are available.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

A visual inspection of the Ehrlich Lake Dam was made on July 8, 1980. The following persons were present during the inspection:

Name	Affiliation	Disciplines
Dr. M.A. Samad	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Project Engineer, Hydraulics and Hydrology
Mark Haynes, P.E.	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Civil and Mechanical
Razi Quraishi, R.P.G.	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Geology
Zoran Batchko	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Soils
Kevin J. Blume	Consoer, Townsend & Assoc., Ltd.	Civil and Structural
Steve Ehrlich	Owner	
Martin Leverett	Original Owner (spoken to away from damsite)	

Specific observations are discussed below.

b. Dam

The top of the dam which serves as an access road for farm equipment does not have adequate erosion protection. Some minor damage due to the vehicular traffic was observed. A small depression was observed on the crest at the point where the principal spillway pipe passes through the embankment which appears to be due to settlement of backfill placed in the pipe excavation (see Photo 2). No other settlements of the crest or cracks were observed. No significant deviation in the vertical or horizontal alignment was apparent, other than the curved alignment as originally constructed. According to Mr. Ehrlich, the dam has never been overtopped and no evidence indicating the contrary was observed.

The upstream slope has no riprap protection and consequently has been eroded in some areas by wave action (see Photo 1). Nearly vertical faces 1- to 2-feet high have been exposed. The dam material, where exposed, is a moderately plastic silty to sandy clay. In addition where vegetative cover on the slope is sparse, minor erosion of the embankment due to surface runoff has taken place. Erosion rivulets on the order of 1- to 2-inches wide and deep were observed.

The downstream face has a dense, waist high, vegetative cover which consequently hampered a comprehensive inspection. The cover showed two distinct types of growth. The majority of the vegetation was a mixture of tall grass, weeds, and wheat. In contrast, several small localized areas of lush green vegetation were also observed (see Photos 3 and 4). The contrasting plant growths are not thought to be attributable to seepage but rather due to differences in vegetation covering the slope. No seepage was observed on the embankment or downstream of the toe. No bulges, depressions or cracks that would indicate an instability in the embankment were apparent on either of the slopes.

Both abutments slope gently upward from the top of dam. No instabilities, seepage, or erosion were observed on either abutment.

No evidence of burrowing animals was apparent on either the embankment or abutments. Nevertheless, muskrats have been observed on the dam in the past according to Mr. Ehrlich.

c. Project Geology and Soils

(1) Project Geology

The damsite is located on an unnamed tributary of Coon Creek in the Dissected Till Plains Section of the central Lowland Physiographic Province. Loess-mantled Kansas drift covers the surface of most of the Dissected Till Plains Section. This section is distinguished from the Young Drift Section to the north and from the Till Plains on the east by the stage it has reached in the post-glacial erosion cycle. Broadly generalized, this section is a nearly flat till plain submature to mature in its erosion cycle.

The topography at the damsite is rolling with U-shaped valleys. Elevation ranges from 720 feet above M.S.L. at the damsite to 780 feet above M.S.L. approximately 1.0 mile northeast of the damsite. The reservoir slopes are in the range of 7° from horizontal at the northern and western side, and in the range of 20° from the horizontal at the southwestern side of the reservoir. The reservoir slopes appear to be stable. The area in the vicinity of the damsite is covered with slope wash of glacial-fluvial deposits and loess.

The regional bedrock geology beneath the glacial outwash deposits in the damsite area as shown on the Geologic Map of Missouri (1979), (see Plate 4), consist of Pennsylvanian Marmaton-Cherokee Group (cyclic deposits of shale, limestone, and sandstone), Mississippian age rocks (St. Genevieve Formation, St. Louis Forma-

tion, Salem Formation, Burlington Formation and Chateau Group rocks), Devonian age rocks (Sulphur Spring Group), Silurian Bowling Green Limestone, and Ordovician age rocks consisting of Maquoketa Shale, Decorah Formation, and St. Peter Sandstone. No outcropping of bedrock was observed at the site.

The predominant bedrock at the site vicinity underlying the glacial-fluvial deposits are the Pennsylvanian Marmaton-Cherokee Group (cyclic deposits of shale, limestone, and sandstone) and Mississippian Burlington Formation (brown, sandy, cherty limestone).

No faults have been identified in the vicinity of the damsite. The closest trace of a fault to the damsite is the Cap Au Gres Faulted flexure nearly 20 miles northeast of the dam. The Cap Au Gres Faulted flexure had its last movement in post-Pennsylvanian, pre-Pleistocene time. This fault appears to have no effect on the damsite.

Ehrlich Lake Dam consists of a homogeneous earthfill embankment, a drop inlet principal spillway with a metallic outlet pipe located at the maximum section of the embankment and two emergency spillways with one located at each end of the embankment.

No boring logs or construction reports were available that would indicate foundation conditions encountered during the construction. Based on the visual inspection and conversations with Mr. Leverett, the embankment probably rests on the glacial-fluvial deposits (mottled reddish brown to gray, silty clay) with a core trench excavated into the glacial-fluvial deposits. The two emergency spillways, according to Mr. Leverett, were cut through the embankment after the embankment was placed.

(2) Project Soils

According to the "Soil Survey of Montgomery and Warren Counties, Missouri" published by the Soil Conservation Service in 1978, the materials in the general area of the dam belong to the Armster Series of soils. The soils were basically formed from glacial till under prairie grasses. The permeability of these soils ranges from moderate to low. The Armster Loam is susceptible to erosion if unprotected by vegetative cover. It is unknown whether the Armster Loam was used in the embankment, however, if the soil type was indeed used, the potential of failure of the embankment would be increased due to erosion during overtopping.

Materials removed from the downstream slope at several locations was comparable to materials exposed on the upstream face of the embankment. The material removed from the embankment was a light brown to mottled reddish brown, moderately plastic, silty- to sandy-clay. Based on the Unified Soil Classification System, the soil would be classified as a ML-CL. This soil type generally has the following characteristics: semipervious to impervious with a coefficient of permeability less than 100 feet per year, medium shear strength and low to intermediate resistance to piping and erosion.

d. Appurtenant Structures

(1) Principal Spillway

The trashrack provided for the spillway appears to be functioning the way it was intended. On the day of the inspection, some debris was observed on the top of the trashrack (see Photo 5). The trashrack, however, did not appear to be securely attached to the drop inlet. The spillway pipes do not appear to be obstructed due to the fact that the reservoir level on the day of the inspection was slightly above the spillway crest and water was observed discharging from the outlet end of the pipe. No seepage was ob-

served around the outlet pipe. The drop inlet structure appeared to be structurally stable. Some minor surface rusting of the outlet pipe was observed. Considerable erosion has occurred around the outlet of the spillway due to surface runoff and/or discharges through the spillway (see Photo 6). The erosion has formed near vertical scarps near the pipe and appears to be progressing back into the embankment.

(2) Emergency Spillways

The emergency spillways supported, for the most part, an adequate vegetative cover except for where the access road across the dam travels through the spillways (see Photos 8 and 9). No erosion or instabilities were apparent in either spillway. Both spillways were unobstructed and appeared to be able to function properly.

(3) Outlet Works

There were no outlet works constructed for this dam. However, a portable, centrifugal pump is used at the damsite. According to Mr. Ehrlich, the pump is operable and may be used to drain the reservoir, if needed.

e. Reservoir Area

The reservoir water surface elevation at the time of inspection was 717 feet above M.S.L.

The surface area of the reservoir at normal water level is about 18.5 acres. The rim seems to be stable as no severely eroded areas were observed, with the exception of small scarps at the water surface. The land around the reservoir is farmed land with some wooded areas and slopes gently to the rim (see Photo 12). There are no homes built in close proximity to the reservoir.

f. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel which carries flows from the principal and emergency spillways is a well-defined channel. However, the channel is obstructed by heavy vegetation (see Photo 7) and is eroded just downstream of the principal spillway outlet. The channel is approximately 3 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and has a side slope of 1V on 2H on both sides.

3.2 Evaluation

The visual inspection did not exhibit any items which are sufficiently significant to indicate a need for immediate remedial action. The following conditions, however, were observed which could adversely affect the dam in the future.

1. Erosion by wave action on the upstream slope near the top of dam does not appear to affect the structural stability of the dam in its present condition. Nevertheless, continual erosion of the slope can only be detrimental to the stability of the dam.

2. The dense vegetation in areas of the upstream face and over the entire downstream face hinders the conduct of a comprehensive inspection which could allow potential problems to go undetected. The growth of vegetation on the embankment should be properly maintained.

3. Areas on the upstream face where vegetative cover is sparse are showing signs of erosion due to surface runoff, however, the erosion does not affect the safety of the dam at this time.

4. The top of the dam access road shows signs of erosion due to vehicular travel and has the potential to be further eroded by surface runoff.

5. The settlement of the top of dam over the principal spillway outlet pipe which appears to be due to settlement of the backfill placed around the pipe does not appear to be detrimental to the stability of the dam in its present condition.

6. The erosion observed near the outlet of the principal spillway does not appear to jeopardize the structural integrity of the dam and the principal spillway in its present condition. However, this condition should be attended to within a reasonable period of time to ensure the safety of the dam and spillway.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

Ehrlich Lake Dam was built to impound water for irrigation purposes and the owner, Mr. Steve Ehrlich, periodically pumps water from the reservoir to the surrounding cropland.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

The dam and reservoir are maintained by the present owner, Mr. Steve Ehrlich. There is, at this time, no specific maintenance schedule for this dam. The top of dam serves as a farm access road. The slopes are clear of trees and bushes. Minor erosion was observed on the upstream slope due to wave action and surface runoff.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

There are no operating facilities associated with this dam, except for the portable, centrifugal pump used at the site. The pump was located on the left side of the reservoir on the day of the inspection and is operable, according to Mr. Ehrlich.

4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

The inspection team is not aware of any warning system in use at the damssite.

4.5 Evaluation

The maintenance at Ehrlich Lake Dam appears to be inadequate. The remedial measures described in Section 7 should be undertaken to improve the condition of the dam.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data

No hydrologic and hydraulic design data are available for Ehrlich Lake Dam. The sizes of physical features utilized to develop the stage-outflow relation for the spillway and overtopping of the dam were prepared from field notes and sketches prepared during the field inspection. The reservoir elevation-area data were based on the U.S.G.S. Middletown, Missouri Quadrangle topographic map (7.5 minute series). The spillway and overtop release rates and the reservoir elevation-area data are presented in Appendix B.

The hydrologic soil group of the watershed was determined from information available in the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service publication "Missouri General Soil Map and Soil Association Descriptions", 1979. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) used to determine the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was determined by using the U.S. Weather Bureau publication "Hydrometeorological Report No. 33" (April 1956). The 100-year and the 10-year floods were derived from the 100-year rainfall and the 10-year rainfall respectively, of Warrenton, Missouri.

b. Experience Data

It is believed that records of reservoir stage or spillway discharge are not maintained for this site. However, according to the owner, the maximum reservoir level was approximately 4 inches above the crest of the right emergency spillway.

c. Visual Observations

Observations made of the spillways during the visual inspection are discussed in Section 3.1d and evaluated in Section 3.2.

d. Overtopping Potential

Both the Probable Maximum Flood and one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood, when routed through the reservoir, resulted in overtopping of the dam. The peak inflows of the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 6,258 cfs and 3,129 cfs, respectively. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 5,822 and 2,820 cfs, respectively. The maximum capacity of the spillways just before overtopping the dam is 401 cfs. The PMF overtopped the dam by 1.92 feet and one-half of the PMF overtopped the dam by 1.15 feet. The total duration of flow over the dam is 6.67 hours during the occurrence of the PMF and 5.42 hours during one-half of the PMF. The spillway/reservoir system of Ehrlich Lake Dam is capable of accommodating a flood equal to approximately 14 percent of the PMF just before overtopping the dam. The reservoir/spillway system of Ehrlich Lake Dam will not accommodate the one-percent chance flood without overtopping; however, the reservoir/spillway system will accommodate the ten-percent chance flood without overtopping.

The surface soils on the embankment and in the emergency spillways appear to be silty clay. The emergency spillways have a good cover of grass; however, the top of dam does not have adequate protection against erosion. The dam will be overtopped by approximately two feet during the occurrence of the PMF which can cause severe erosion to the embankment due to the high velocity of flow on its downstream slope and could lead to an eventual failure of the dam. The maximum velocity of flow in the emergency spillways during the PMF will be about 7.5 ft/sec. The emergency spillway channels may also be subject to erosion due to high velocity of flow during the PMF.

The failure of the dam could cause extensive damage to the property downstream of the dam and possible loss of life. The estimated damage zone extends approximately one mile downstream of the dam. Within the damage zone are three dwellings, a church, and two trailers.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. Visual Observations

There were no major signs of settlement or distress observed on the embankment or foundation during the visual inspection, except for the observed settlement of the top of dam over the principal spillway outlet pipe. The settlement is probably due to a lesser degree of compaction of the backfill around the pipe as compared to the compaction of other embankment material. The lesser compacted soil will be more susceptible to erosion than the other embankment soils. The settlement has also created a low point in the crest of the embankment that will concentrate flow when overtopping of the dam occurs. This could cause an early breach of the dam in area of the principal spillway and lead to a potential failure of the entire embankment. The apparent settlement of the backfill over the principal spillway pipe is not expected to increase beyond its present state. Nevertheless, it is felt that the condition should be monitored to ensure the stability and safety of the dam. Erosion of the upstream face due to wave action and surface runoff does not appear to affect the stability of the dam in its present condition. However, this condition could worsen and eventually severely affect the stability of the dam. In the absence of seepage and stability analyses, no quantitative evaluation of the structural stability can be made.

The spillways apparently appeared to be structurally stable on the day of the inspection. Nevertheless, the erosion around the outlet of the principal spillway, if allowed to continue, can only be detrimental to the stability of the dam and the principal spillway.

b. Design and Construction Data

Design computations pertaining to the embankment were not uncovered during the report preparation phase. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available for carrying out a conventional stability analysis on the embankment. No construction data or specifications relating to the degree of embankment compaction were available for use in a stability analysis.

c. Operating Records

No operating records were available relating to the dam or appurtenant structures. The water level on the day of the visual inspection was approximately at the crest of the principal spillway. This is considered to be the normal operating level. The reservoir would normally be controlled by the level of the crest of the principal spillway.

d. Post Construction Changes

The addition of the drop inlet structure, one year after the construction of the dam and appurtenant structures, even though it raised the reservoir level about 34 inches, can not be considered a post construction change for the principal spillway was originally designed as a drop inlet type spillway. Three feet of soil was added to the top of dam, at the same time as the construction of the drop inlet. No other post construction changes to the embankment exist which will affect the structural stability of the dam.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1, as defined in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" prepared by the Corps of Engineers, and will not require a seismic stability analysis. An earthquake of the magnitude that would be expected in Seismic Zone 1 will not cause distress to a well-designed and constructed earth dam. Available literature indicates no active faults exist near the vicinity of the damsite.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspection. Detailed investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

It should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based upon observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team.

It is also important to note that the condition of a dam depends upon numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be assurance that an unsafe condition could be detected.

a. Safety

The dam appears to be in poor physical condition. Also, the spillway capacity of Ehrlich Lake Dam is found to be "Seriously Inadequate". The spillway/reservoir system will accommodate approximately 14 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam. The surface soils on the embankment and in the emergency spillways appear to be silty clay. The emergency spillways have a good cover of grass; however, the top of dam does not have adequate protection against erosion. The dam will be overtopped by approximately two feet during the occurrence of the PMF which can cause severe erosion

to the embankment due to the high velocity of flow on its downstream slope and could lead to an eventual failure of the dam. The maximum velocity of flow in the emergency spillways during the PMF will be about 7.5 ft/sec. The emergency spillway channels may also be subject to erosion due to high velocity of flow during the PMF.

A quantitative evaluation of the safety of the embankment could not be made in view of the absence of seepage and stability analyses. The present embankment and appurtenant structures, however, reportedly have performed satisfactorily since their construction; there have been no failures or evidence of instability, except for the settlement of the top of dam over the principal spillway pipe. Reportedly, the dam has never been overtopped and no evidence indicating the contrary was observed. The safety of the dam can be improved if the deficiencies described in Section 3.2 and 6.1a are properly corrected as described in Section 7.2.

b. Adequacy of Information

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field measurement, past performance, and the present condition of the dam. Information on the design hydrology, hydraulic design, and operation and maintenance of the dam were not available. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

c. **Urgency**

The remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 should be accomplished within a reasonable period of time, and the item recommended in paragraph 7.2a should be pursued on a high priority basis.

d. **Necessity for Phase II Inspection**

Based upon results of the Phase I inspection, a Phase II inspection is not felt to be necessary.

7.2 Remedial Measures

a. **Alternatives**

One of the following mitigation measures should be undertaken to avoid severe consequences of dam failure from overtopping. These measures should be initiated under the guidance of an engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.

1. Increase the spillway capacity to pass the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.
2. Increase the height of the dam enough to pass the PMF without overtopping the dam; an investigation should also be done which includes studying the effects on the structural stability of the existing embankment. The overtopping depth during the occurrence of the PMF, stated in Section 5.1d, is not the required or recommended increase in the height of the dam.
3. A combination of 1 and 2 above.

4. Provide a highly reliable flood warning system (generally does not prevent damage but avoids loss of life).

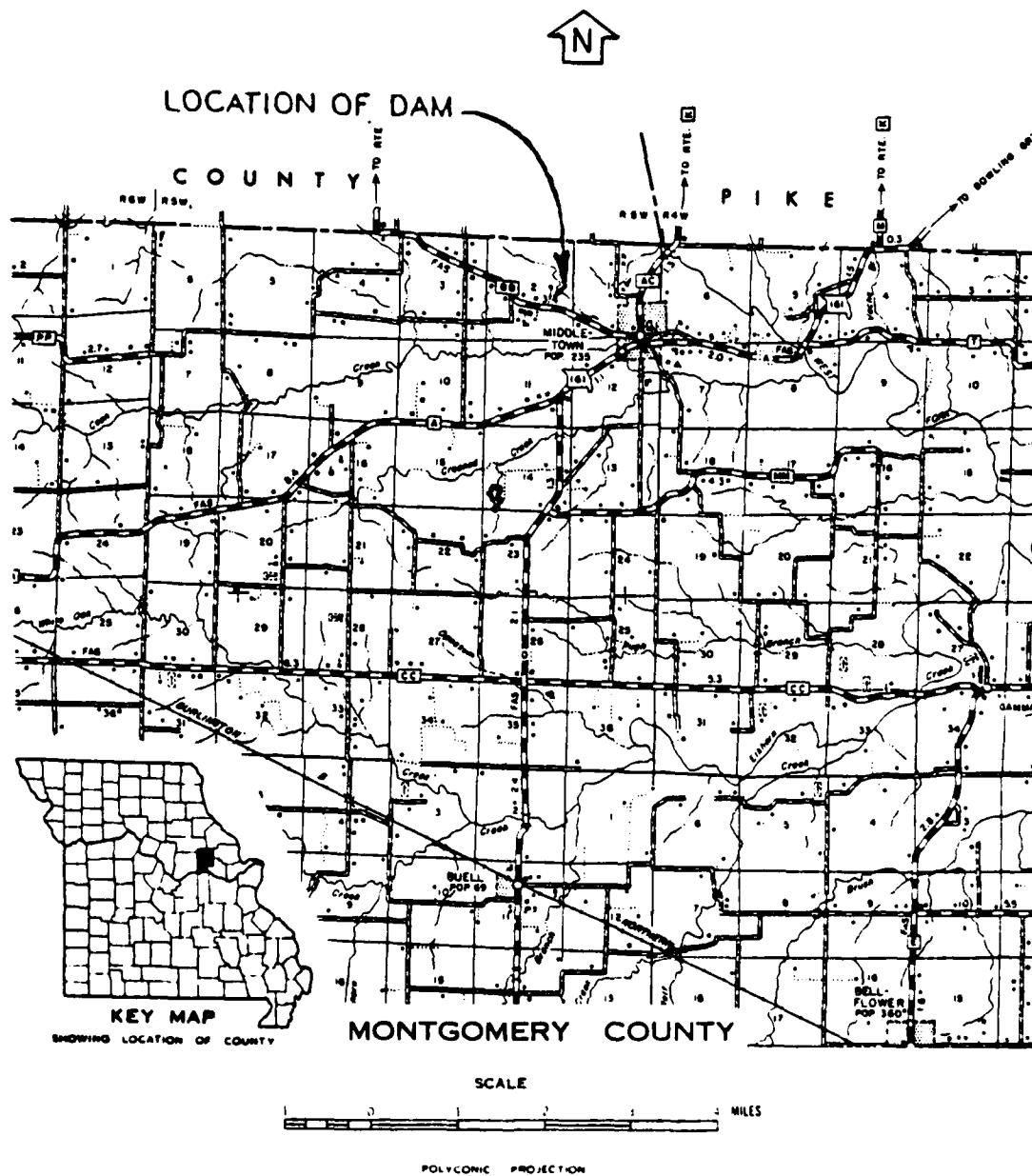
b. O & M Procedures

1. The wave and minor surface runoff erosion on the upstream slope should be properly repaired and the slope protected from further damage.
2. The vegetative growth on the downstream slope should be properly maintained and an adequate vegetative cover retained on the embankment to protect it from surface erosion. Large vegetation, such as trees and bushes should be prevented from growing on the embankment.
3. The top of the dam should be properly repaired and adequately protected so that further damage due to vehicular traffic does not occur and so that erosion due to surface runoff does not become a problem.
4. The settlement of the top of dam over the principal spillway outlet pipe should be monitored to ensure that the settlement is not due to an instability of the embankment or foundation. If the settlement does continue, proper measures should be undertaken to correct the situation. The depression caused by the settlement should be properly backfilled so that an early breach of the dam does not occur in this area due to overtopping of the dam.
5. The erosion observed near the outlet of the principal spillway pipe should be properly repaired and the area adequately protected to prevent further damage.

6. Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.
7. The owner should initiate the following programs:
 - (a) Periodic inspection of the dam by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.
 - (b) Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs, and maintenance.

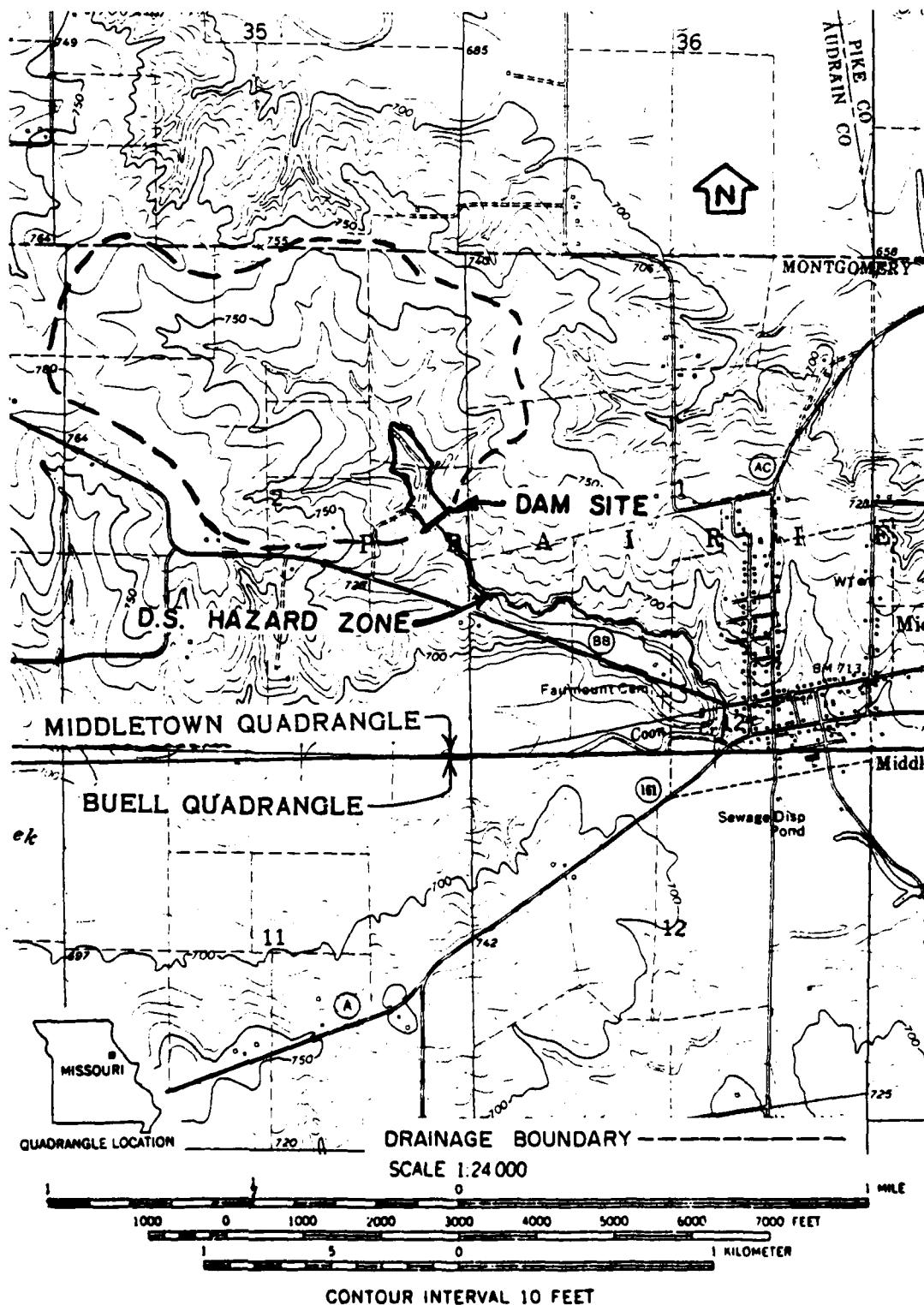
PLATES

PLATE 1



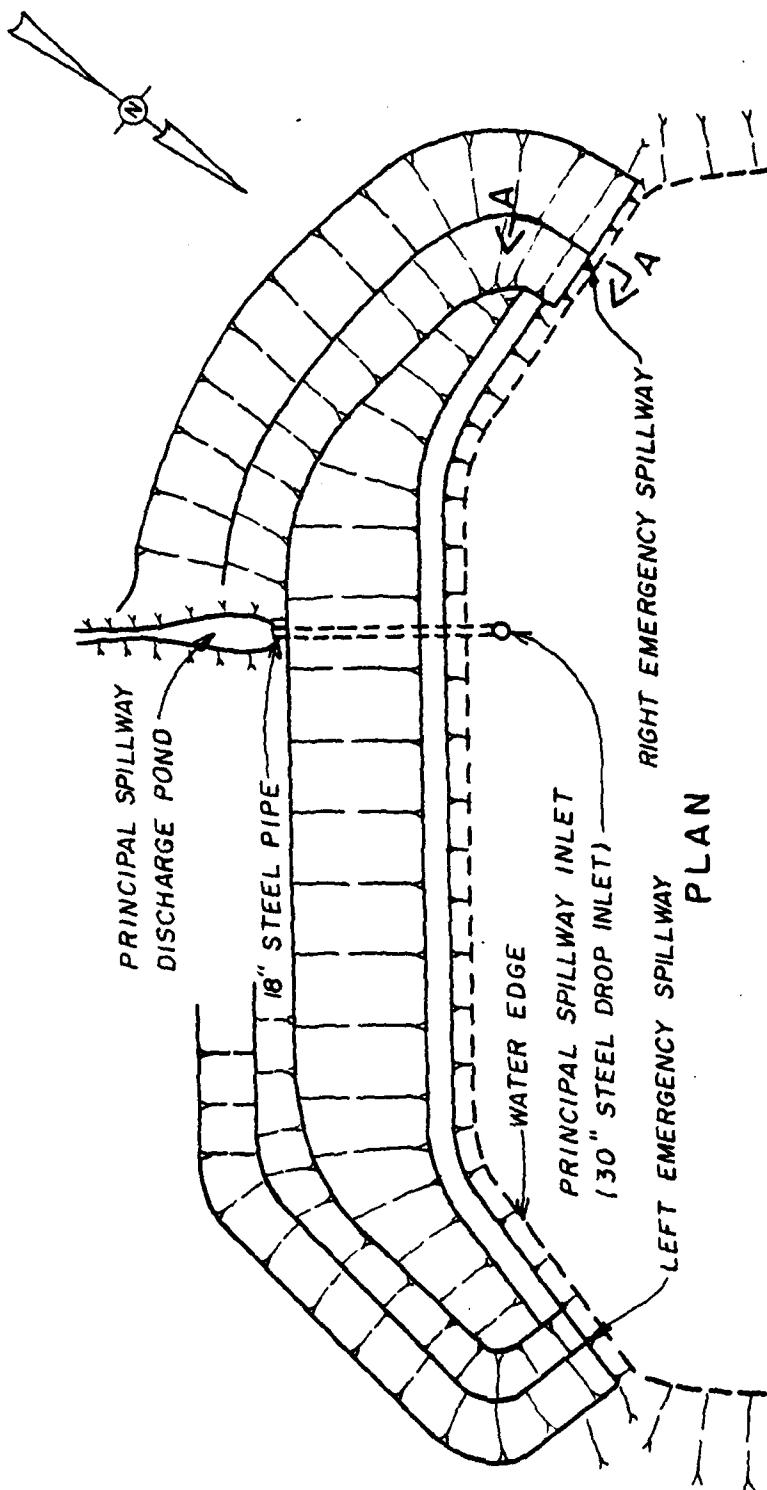
LOCATION MAP - EHRLICH LAKE DAM

MO. 10993



EHRICK LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)
DRAINAGE BASIN AND
DOWNSTREAM HAZARD ZONE

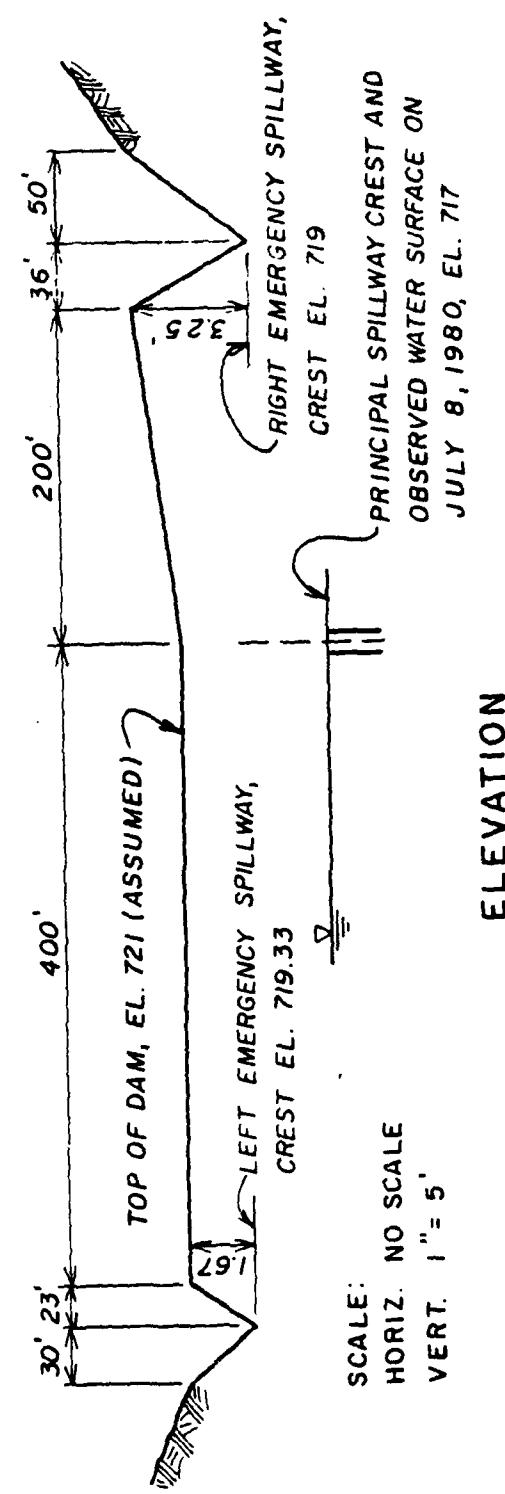
PLATE 2



NOTE:

ALL ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN
AS FEET ABOVE M.S.L.

SCALE:
HORIZ. 1" = 100'



EHRЛИCH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)
PLAN AND ELEVATION

PLATE 3

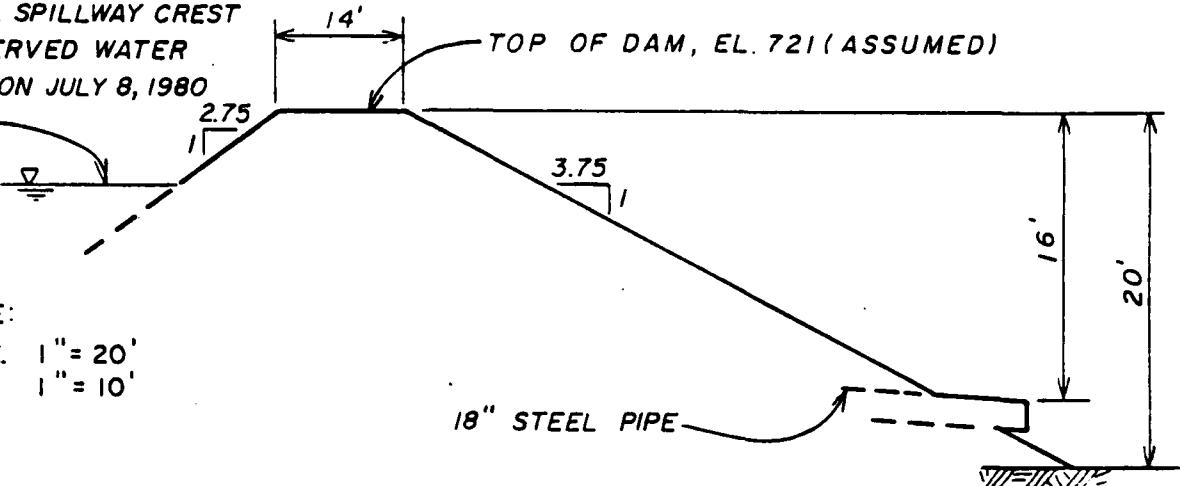
PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY CREST
AND OBSERVED WATER
SURFACE ON JULY 8, 1980
EL. 717

14'

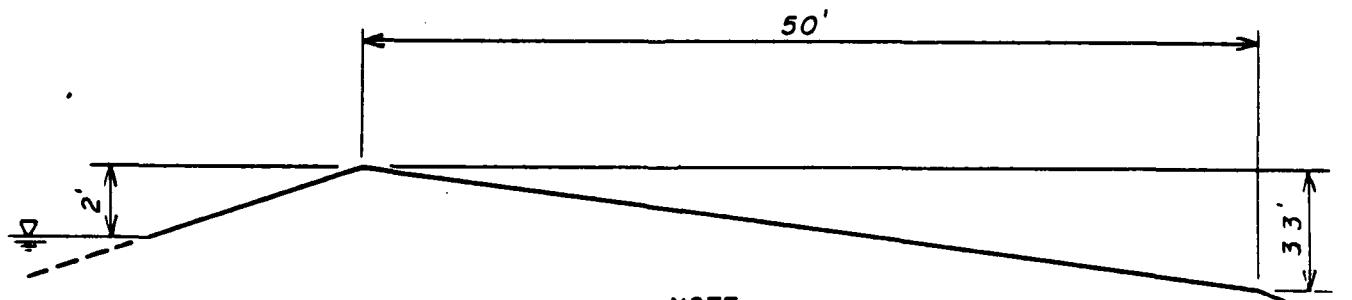
TOP OF DAM, EL. 721 (ASSUMED)

SCALE:

HORIZ. 1" = 20'
VERT. 1" = 10'



MAXIMUM SECTION



SCALE:

HORIZ. 1" = 10'
VERT. 1" = 5'

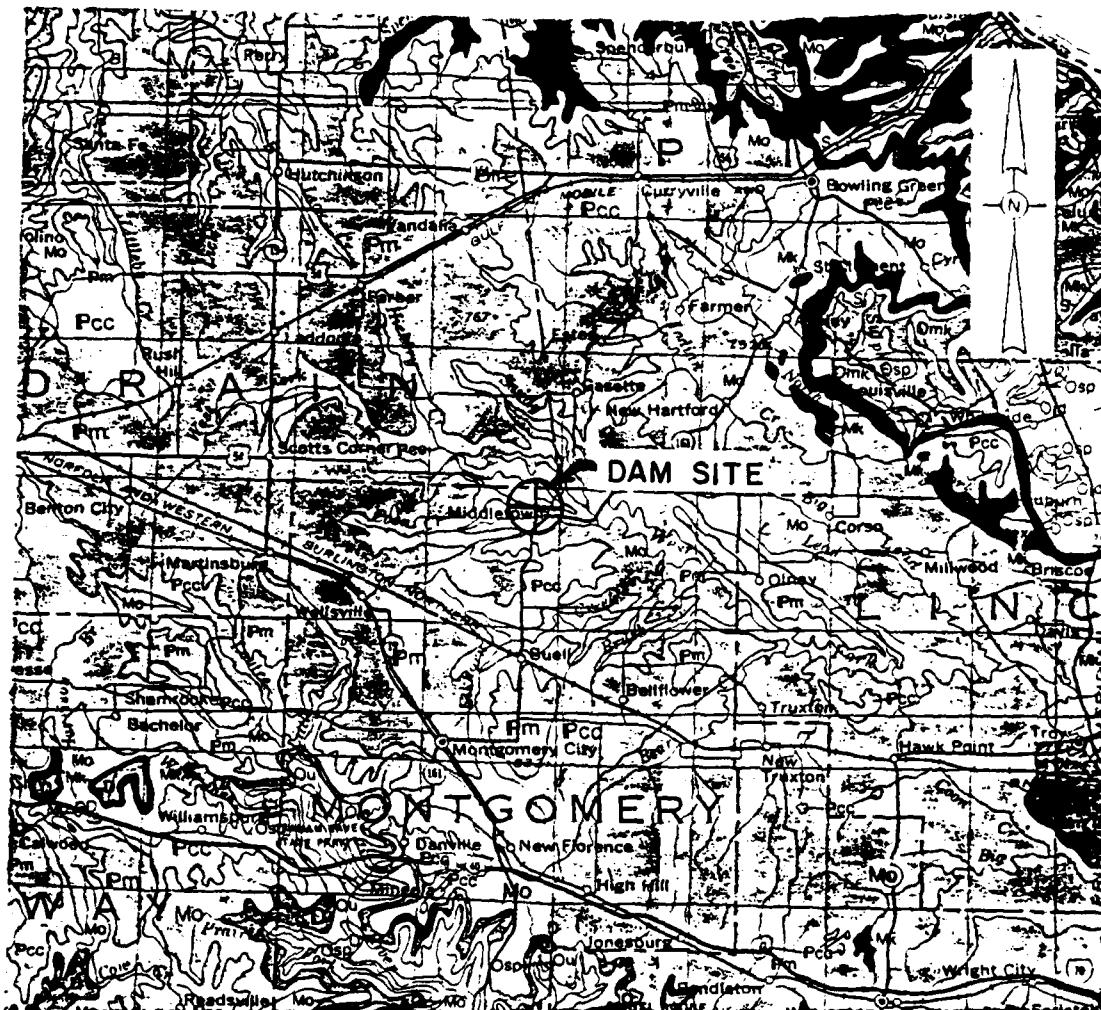
NOTE:

THE LEFT EMERGENCY SPILLWAY HAS
APPROXIMATELY THE SAME PROFILE

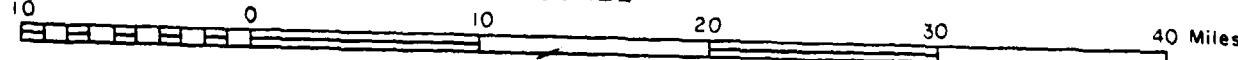
SECTION A-A
(RIGHT EMERGENCY SPILLWAY PROFILE)

EHRЛИCH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)
MAXIMUM SECTION OF EMBANKMENT
AND EMERGENCY SPILLWAY PROFILE

PLATE 4



SCALE



⊕ LOCATION OF DAM

NOTE: LEGEND OF THIS DAM IS ON PLATE 5

REFERENCE:

GEOLOGIC MAP OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
KENNETH H. ANDERSON, 1979

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
EHRЛИCH LAKE DAM

EHRLICH LAKE DAM
PLATE 5

LEGEND

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
QUATERNARY	Qal	ALLUVIUM: SAND, SILT, GRAVEL
PENNSYLVANIAN	Pm	MARMATON GROUP: CYCLIC DEPOSITS OF SHALE, LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE
	Pcc	CHEROKEE GROUP: CYCLIC DEPOSITS OF SHALE, LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE
MISSISSIPPIAN	Mm	STE. GENEVIEVE: WHITE OOLITIC CLASTIC LIMESTONE ST. LOUIS: GRAY FINE GRAINED CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE SALEM: GRAY FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE
	Mo	KEOKUK- BURLINGTON FORMATION: CHERTY GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LIMESTONE
	Mk	CHOUTEAU GROUP: HANNIBAL AND BACHELOR FORMATION (SANDSTONE, SHALE, CHERTY LIMESTONE AND SILTSTONE)
DEVONIAN	D	SULPHUR SPRING GROUP: BUSHBERG SANDSTONE, GLEN PARK LIMESTONE, GRASSY CREEK SHALE
SILURIAN	S	BOWLING GREEN LIMESTONE
ORDOVICIAN	Ou	NOIX LIMESTONE
	Om _k	MAQUOKETA SHALE, KIMMSWICK LIMESTONE
	Odp	DECORAH FORMATION: GREEN TO GRAY CALCAREOUS SHALE WITH THIN FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE
	Osp	ST. PETER SANDSTONE

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS

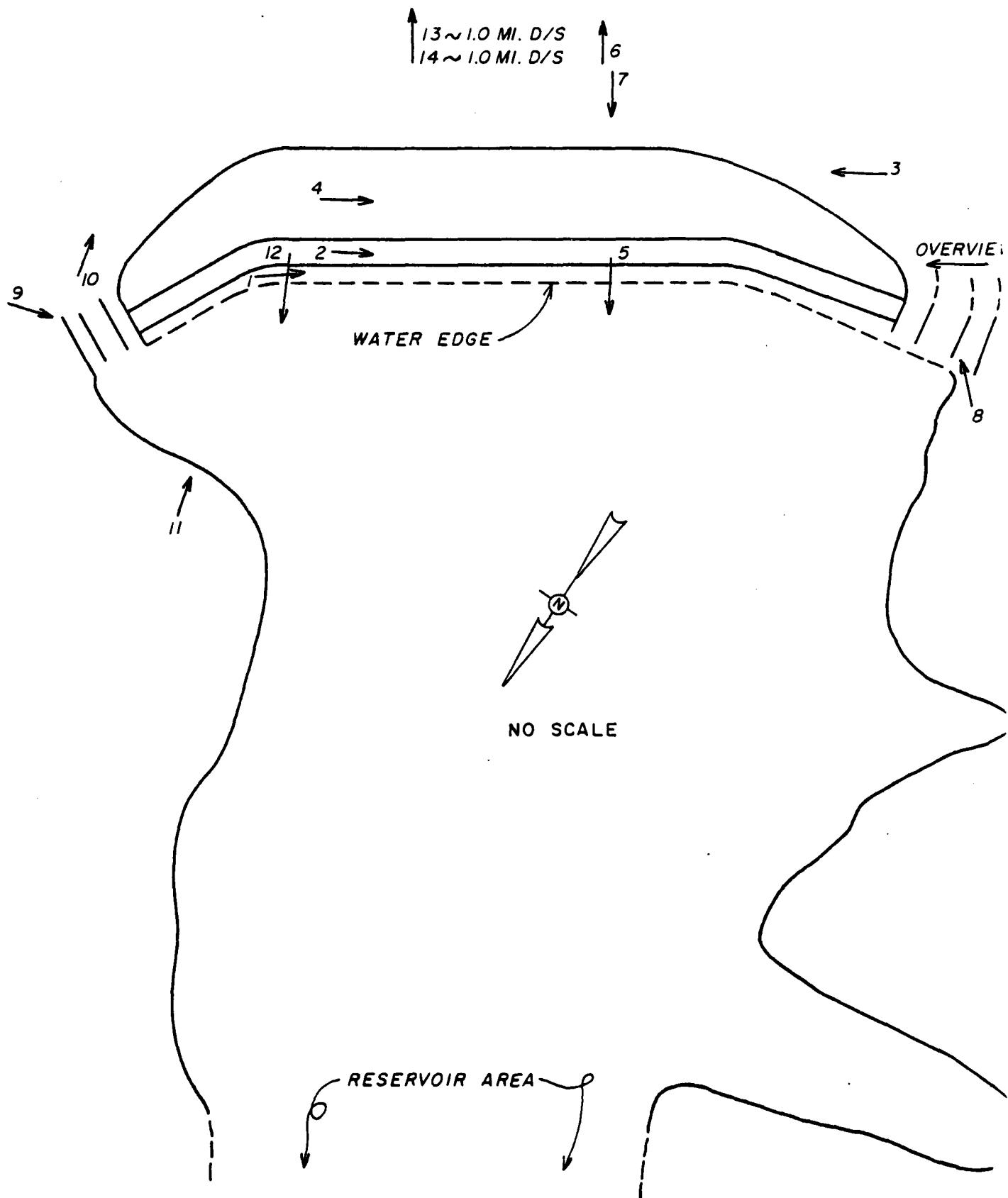


PHOTO INDEX
FOR
EHRLICH LAKE DAM

Ehrlich Lake Dam
Photographs

Photo 1 - View of the upstream slope from the left side of the embankment showing the wave erosion and vegetative cover.

Photo 2 - View of the top of dam showing the sparse vegetative cover and the settlement over the principal spillway outlet pipe.

Photo 3 - View of the downstream slope from the discharge channel of the right emergency spillway showing the unmaintained vegetative cover and the areas of lush, green vegetation.

Photo 4 - View of the downstream slope showing the areas of lush, green vegetation and the trees in the downstream channel.

Photo 5 - View of the inlet to the principal spillway showing the trashrack.

Photo 6 - View of the outlet of the principal spillway showing the erosion around the pipe.

Photo 7 - View of the downstream channel just downstream of the principal spillway pipe showing the obstruction of trees and bushes.

Photo 8 - View of the right emergency spillway looking downstream.

Photo 9 - View of the left emergency spillway looking back toward the reservoir.

Photo 10 - View of the left emergency spillway discharge channel with the dam embankment on the right side of the photo.

Photo 11 - View of the portable centrifugal pump used at the dam site.

Photo 12 - View of the reservoir and rim.

Photo 13 - View of a dwelling downstream of the dam that appears to be in the downstream hazard zone.

Photo 14 - View of a dwelling downstream of the dam that appears to be in the downstream hazard zone.

Ehrlich Lake Dam



Photo 1



Photo 2

Ehrlich Lake Dam

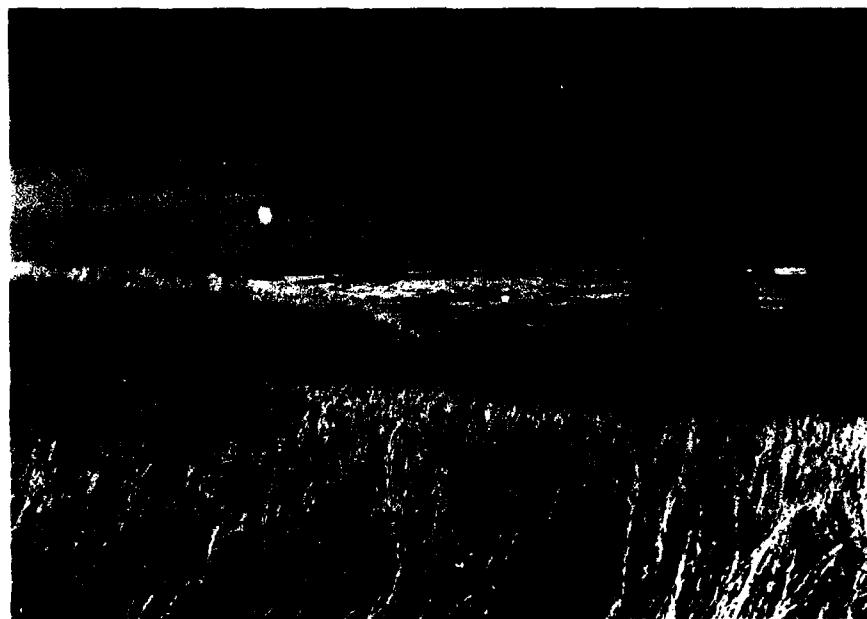


Photo 3



Photo 4

Ehrlich Lake Dam



Photo 5



Photo 6

Ehrlich Lake Dam



Photo 7



Photo 8

Christ Lake Dam



Photo 9



Photo 10

Ehrlich Lake Dam



Photo 11



Photo 12

Ehrlich Lake Dam



Photo 13



Photo 14

APPENDIX B
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

EHRLICH LAKE DAM

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

1. SCS Unit Hydrograph and HEC-1DB are used to develop the inflow hydrographs, and the hydrologic inputs are as follows:
 - (a) Twenty-four hour probable maximum precipitation from Hydrometeorological Report No. 33, 24-hour 100-year rainfall and 24-hour 10-year rainfall of Warrenton, Missouri.
 - (b) Drainage area = 0.71 square miles.
 - (c) Lag time = 0.31 hours.
 - (d) Hydrologic Soil Group:
Soil Group "D".
 - (e) Runoff curve number:
CN = 83 for AMC II and CN = 93 for AMC III.
2. Flow rates through the two emergency spillways are based on critical depth assumption. Flow rates through the principal spillway are based on weir and pipe flow depending upon the stage in the reservoir. Flow rates over the dam are based on broad crested weir equation $Q = CLH^{3/2}$.
3. Floods are routed through Ehrlich Lake to determine the capability of its spillways.

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI 1980

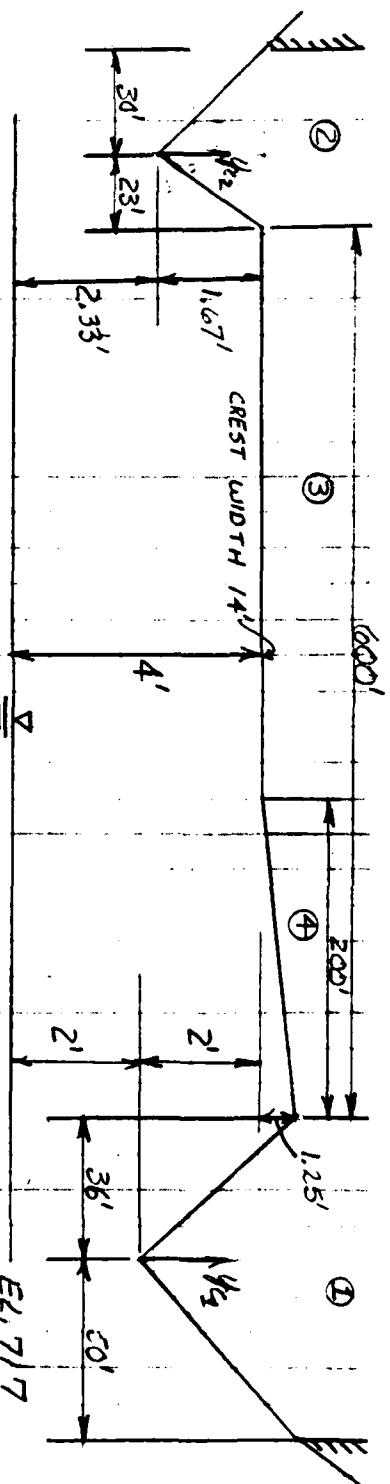
SHEET NO. 1 OF

SHRIKH LAKE DAM (MO. 1095)

JOB NO. 1263

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY AND OVERTOP RATING CURVE BY ED DATE 7/15/80

y_1	A_1	T_1	$\left(\frac{A_1}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$Q_1 = \frac{V_1^2}{2g} \frac{W.S.E.L.F.}{V_1 A_1}$	$\frac{V_1^2}{2g} \frac{W.S.E.L.F.}{y_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g}}$	A_2	T_2	$\left(\frac{A_2}{T_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$Q_2 = \frac{V_2^2}{2g} \frac{W.S.E.L.F.}{V_2 A_2}$	H_3	C_3	L_3	$C_{3L_3} H_3^{1.5}$	H_4	A_4	T_4	$\left(\frac{A_4}{T_4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	Front Overside Rate		
0	0	0	+	-	-	119	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
.25	.08	662	201	.17	0.06	719.3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
.5	3.3	13.2	284	.9	0.13	719.6	.15	0.4	4.77	1.55	2	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	10		
1	13.2	265	401	.53	0.25	720.5	.9	129	286	381	49	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	102		
1.5	29.8	397	491	146	0.38	720.9	.12	229	382	440	101	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	247		
2	52.9	52.9	567	300	0.50	721.5	.17	459	530	528	243	0.13	0.5	.4	12.8	64.0	32	1002		
2.5	82.7	662	634	524	0.63	722.1	.21	671	630	639	429	0.63	1.1	1.1	.9	62.0	168	233		
3	19.1	79.4	695	828	0.75	722.8	.25	883	530	7.33	647	0.83	1.8	3.04	400	1401	18	2587		
3.5	161.3	86.0	777	1253	0.94	723.4	.29	109.5	530	816	894	1.03	2.4	3.26	400	2940	1.4	156.7	2600	787
																		5202		
																		8158		



B-3

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI 1980

SHEET NO. 2 OF

EHRICH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)

JOB NO. 1263

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY AND OVERTOP RATING CURVE

BY BD

DATE 7/1/80

y_1	A_1	T_1	$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \left(\frac{A_1 g}{T_1}\right)^{1/2}$	$Q_1 = \frac{V_1^2}{2g}$	$\frac{V_2}{T_2} = \frac{WSEEN}{y_2 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g}}$	y_2	A_2	$T_2 = \left(\frac{A_2 g}{T_2}\right)^{1/2}$	$\frac{V_3}{T_3} = \frac{Q_2}{V_2 A_2}$	H_3	C_3	L_3	$Q_3 = \frac{C_3 L_3 H_3^{15}}{g}$	$\frac{H_4}{y_4}$	A_4	$T_4 = \left(\frac{A_4 g}{T_4}\right)^{1/2}$	$Q_4 = \frac{(A_4^3 g)}{T_4}$	Q _{TOT} = $\frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4}{g_2 T_2}$				
4	2043	860	8.74	1786	1.9	724.2	33	14/3	53.0	9.27	130	1.33	32	308	400	7048	3.2	2.3	3483	200	2553	12,697
5	2903	860	10.42	3026	1.9	725.9	45	14/3	53.0	10.87	2112	1.83	4.7	3.10	400	12,647	4.7	3.3	5433	200	5082	22,867
6	3763	860	11.87	4466	2.9	727.2	55	14/3	53.0	12.26	3032	2.53	6.2	3.12	400	19,274	6.2	4.3	7433	200	8132	34,904

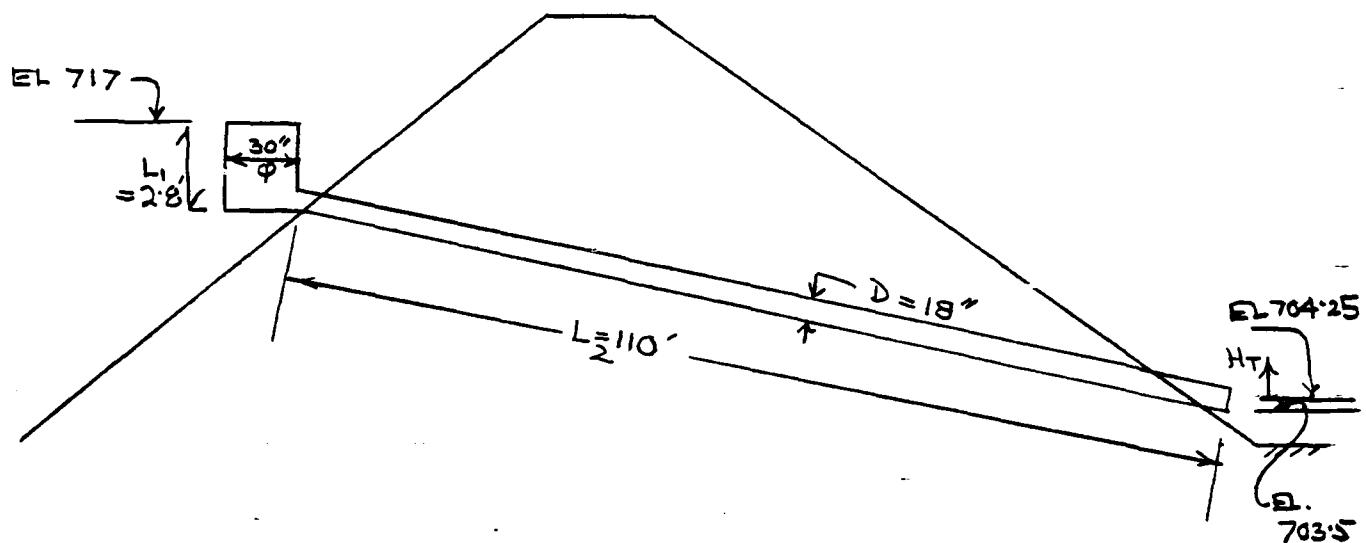
AREA 3: $H_3 = W.S. ELEV V - 721$

AREA 4: $H_4 = H_3 = W.S. ELEV V - 721$

For $y_{44} < 1.25$: $y_{44} = (\frac{y_4}{5})^{1/5} H_4$; $A = (\frac{1}{2}) y_{44} T$ where $T = 160 y_{44}$
 For $y_{44} > 1.25$: $y_{44} = \frac{2}{3} H_4 + 0.2083$; $A = 200 y_{44} - 125$; $T = 200 y_{44}$

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI - 1980 SHEET NO. 1 OF 3
 EHRLICH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993) JOB NO. 1263
 FLOW RATES THROUGH PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY BY MAS DATE 12/17/80



$$\text{For Weir Flow: } Q_w = C_o (2\pi r) H_o^{3/2} = C_o (2\pi \times 1.25) H_o^{3/2} \\ = C_o (3.93) H_o^{3/2}.$$

$$\text{For Pipe Flow: } H_T = K_t \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + K_e \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + \frac{f_1 L_1}{D_1} \cdot \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + K_c \left(\frac{V_2^2}{2g} - \frac{V_1^2}{2g} \right) \\ + \frac{f_2 L_2}{D_2} \cdot \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + K_{ex} \frac{V_2^2}{2g}.$$

$$1) K_t = 1.45 - 0.45 \frac{a_n}{a_g} - \left(\frac{a_n}{a_g} \right)^2$$

Assume area of trash rack = 10% of the area of the standpipe

$$\therefore K_t = 1.45 - .41 - .81 = 0.23$$

2) K_e : Assume $K_e = 0.5$

3) f_1 : Assume $f_1 = 0.027$

4) K_c : Assume $K_c = 0.5$

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI - 1980 SHEET NO. 2 OF 3

EHRLICH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)

JOB NO. 1263FLOW RATES THROUGH PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY BY MAS DATE 12/18/825) f_2 : Assume $f_2 = 0.032$ 6) $K_{ex} = 1.00$, and

$$V_t^2 = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 V_1^2 = 1.24 V_1^2 = 1.24 \frac{A_2^2}{A_1^2} V_2^2 = 0.45 V_2^2$$

$$V_1^2 = \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 V_2^2 = 0.36 V_2^2$$

$$\therefore H_T = (0.23) \frac{45 V_2^2}{2g} + (0.5) \frac{36 V_2^2}{2g} + \frac{0.027 \times 2.8}{2.5} (0.36) \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$+ 0.5 \left(\frac{V_2^2}{2g} - 0.36 \frac{V_2^2}{2g} \right) + \frac{0.032 \times 110}{1.5} \cdot \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$= (0.10 + 0.18 + 0.01 + 0.32 + 2.35 + 1) \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$= 3.96 \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$\therefore V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{3.96}} \sqrt{H_T} = 4.03 \sqrt{H_T}$$

$$Q_c = A_2 V_2 = 7.12 \sqrt{H_T}$$

$$\therefore \underline{Q_c = 7.12 \sqrt{H_T}}$$

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI - 1980 SHEET NO 3 OF 3

EHRLICH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993) JOB NO 1263

FLOW RATES THROUGH PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY BY MAS DATE 12/18/80

W.S. Elev.	H_o	$H_o^{3/2}$	C_o	Q_w $= 3.93 C_o H_o^{3/2}$	H_T	Q_c $= 7.12 \sqrt{H_T}$
717	0	0				
718	1.0	1	3.33	13.0		
718.6	1.6	2.02	3.33	<u>26.4</u>	14.35	27.0
719.	2.0	2.83	3.33	37.0	14.75	<u>27.3</u>
719.33					15.08	27.7
719.6					15.35	27.9
720.5					16.25	28.7
720.9					16.65	29.1
721.5					17.25	29.6
722.1					17.85	30.1
722.8					18.55	30.7
723.4					19.15	31.2
724.2					19.95	31.8
725.7					21.45	33.0
727.2					22.95	34.1

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTIONS / MISSOURI 1980

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

FHRICH LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)

JOB NO. 1263

COMBINED RATING CURVE

BY ED

DATE 7/21/80

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY, EMERGENCY SPILLWAY, AND OVERTOP DISCHARGES

W.S.ELEV.	FEET HT	Q ₁ PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY	Q ₂ EMER. SPILLWAY AND OVERTOP	Q _{TOTAL} = Q ₁ +Q ₂
717.0	0	0	0	0
718.0	1.0	13	0	13
718.6	1.6 or 14.35	26	0	26
719.0	14.75	27	0	27
719.3	15.1	28	2	30
719.6	15.4	28	10	38
720.5	16.3	29	102	131
720.9	16.7	29	247	276
721.5	17.3	30	1002	1032
722.1	17.9	30	2587	2617
722.8	18.6	31	5202	5233
723.4	19.2	31	8158	8189
724.2	20.0	32	12,697	12,729
725.7	21.5	33	22,867	22,900
727.2	23.0	34	34,904	34,938

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS , INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

L-SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

DAM NAME: EHRLICH LAKE DAM / ID NO.: 10993 JOB NO. 1263

RESERVOIR ELEVATION - AREA DATA BY END DATE 7/1/50

ELEV. (M.S.L.) (Ft.)	RESERVOIR SURFACE AREA (Acres)	REMARKS
703	0	Estimated upstream streambed
710	6.5	Planimetered - U.S.G.S. "Middletown, Mo." 7 1/2 min.
717	18.5	Principal Spillway Crest
719	23.0	Right Emergency Spillway Crest
720	25.5	Planimetered - U.S.G.S. "Middletown, Mo." 7 1/2 min.
721	28.0	Top of Dam
730	64.0	Planimetered - U.S.G.S. "Middletown, Mo." 7 1/2 min.

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

DAM NAME: FHRICK LAKE DAM (MO. 10993)

JOB NO. 1263

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

BY BD DATE 7/15/80

1) DRAINAGE AREA, $A = 0.707 \text{ sq. mi} = (452.5 \text{ acres})$

2) LENGTH OF STREAM, $L = (2.7'' \times 2000 = 5400') = 1.02 \text{ mi.}$

3) ELEVATION AT DRAINAGE DIVIDE ALONG THE LONGEST STREAM,

$$H_1 = 785$$

4) ELEVATION OF RESERVOIR AT SPILLWAY CREST, $H_2 = 717$

5) ELEVATION OF CHANNEL BED AT $0.85L$, $E_{85} = 782$

6) ELEVATION OF CHANNEL BED AT $0.10L$, $E_{10} = 723$

7) AVERAGE SLOPE OF THE CHANNEL, $S_{AVG} = (E_{85} - E_{10}) / 0.75L = (782 - 723) / 0.75(5400)$

8) TIME OF CONCENTRATION:

A) BY KIRPICH'S EQUATION,

$$t_c = [(11.9 \times L^3) / (H_1 - H_2)]^{0.385} = [(11.9 \times 1.02^3) / (785 - 717)]^{0.385} = 0.52 \text{ hr.}$$

B) BY VELOCITY ESTIMATE,

SLOPE = 1.46% \Rightarrow AVG. VELOCITY = 2 ft/s

$$t_c = L / V = 5400 / 2 = 2700 \text{ s} = 0.75 \text{ hr.}$$

USE $t_c = 0.52 \text{ hr.}$

9) LAG TIME, $t_L = 0.6 t_c = 0.6(0.52) = 0.31 \text{ hr.}$

10) UNIT DURATION, $D \leq t_c / 3 = 0.31 / 3 = 0.10 \text{ hr.} \neq 0.083 \text{ hr.}$

USE $D = 0.083 \text{ hr} = 5 \text{ min.}$

11) TIME TO PEAK, $T_p = D / 2 + t_L = 0.083 / 2 + 0.31 = 0.35 \text{ hr.}$

12) PEAK DISCHARGE,

$$q_p = (484 \times A) / T_p = (484 \times 0.707) / 0.35 = 978 \text{ cfs.}$$

ECI-4 PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS , INC.

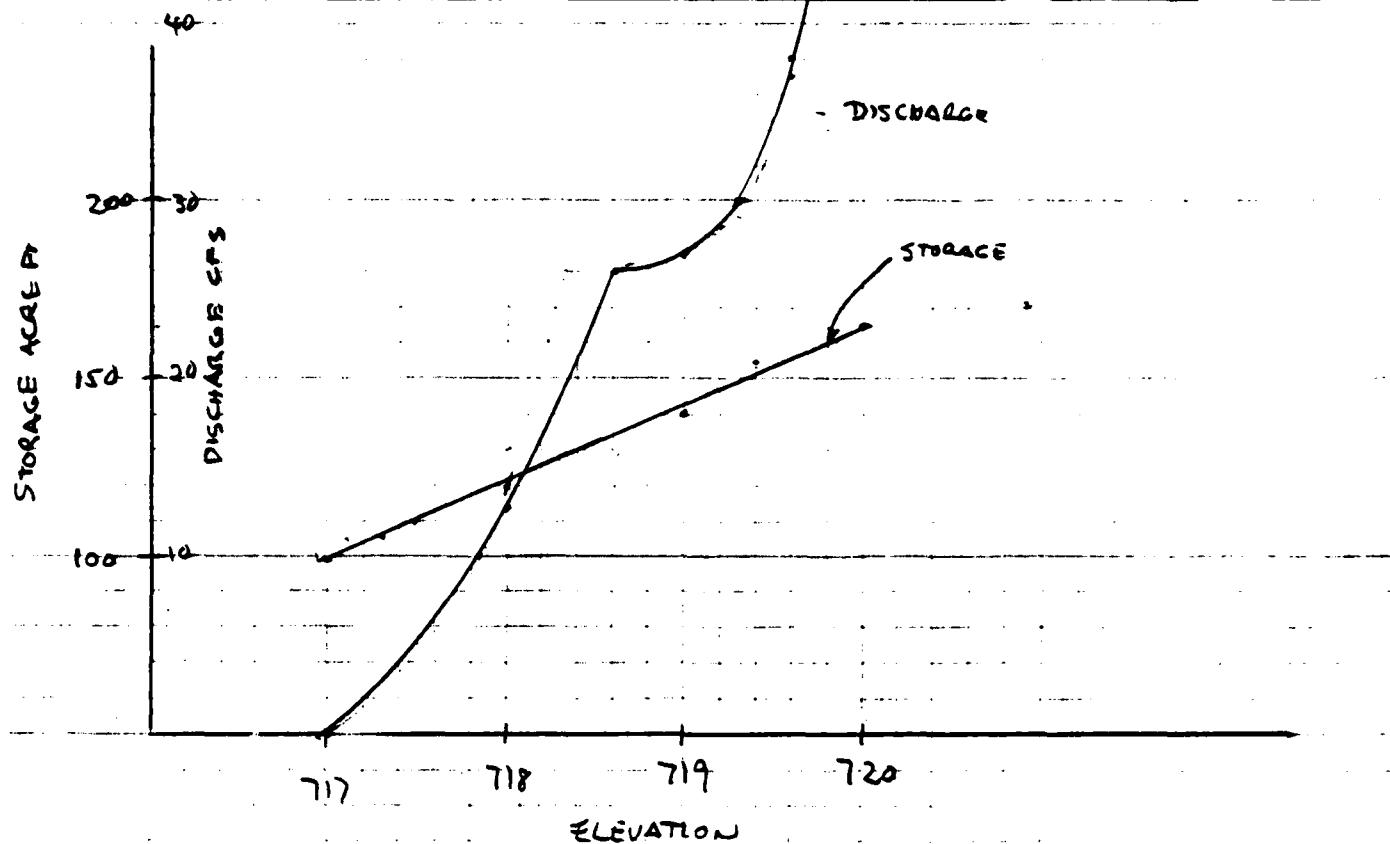
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

JOB NO. 1263

BY J.C. DATE 8/1

EHRLICH LAKE DAM (MO 10993)

STARTING ELEVATION FOR PMF ROUTING



Elevat	Storage	Discharge	At	Et
719.8	160	60	0	1
719.3	150	30	.11	1.11
718.3	125	26	.43	1.54
717.5	110	5	.52	2.06
717	99	0	2.22	4.28 \approx Say 4 days

∴ Start PMF Routing at 717'

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
 DAM SAFETY V-151511 JULY 1978
 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

1 D1 DAN SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

EHRICK DAM LAKE (MO.10543)

FMF AND 50 PERCENT FMF

0 0 C 0 0 0 0 0

3 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0

1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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1 D1 ROUTE HYDROGRAPH THROUGH EHRICK DAM LAKE

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B-12

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-13)
DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - JULY 1979
LAST MODIFICATION: 26 FEB 79

JUN DATE: 06/12/82.
TIME: 14.57.24.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
FIRMLYK DAM LAKE (NO. 00943)
PMF AND 50 PERCENT PMF

	MMIN	MIN	DAY	MMIN	MIN	HR									
1.0	0	5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MULTI-FLAY ANALYSIS TO BE PERFORMED
NP=1; RATIO=1; LAG=1; C=1

STLUS= 1.00
.50

SIMULATED FLOOD COMPUTATION

INPUT DUROFF PARAMETERS

	ISLAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITIME	ITLT	IPFT	INAMF	INAME	ITAGE	IAUTO
1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	HYDGS	LUND	TABLE	SWAP	TRSA	WSPC	HAILO	ISNOW	ISAME	LOCAL	
1				0.30	0.71	1.00	0.003	0	1	0	

	SIPL	PMS	QF	PRCP DATA	STLUS	STLUS	STLUS	STLUS	STLUS	STLUS	
1	0.00	24.71	169.9	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

CURVE NO = -93.0 LFINFIL = -1.00 EFFECT CN = 33.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA
T^r = 0.00 LAG = .23

STLUS = 0.00 ACCESSION DATA
QCSN= 0.00 M10H= 1.00

	TC	0.00 HOURS	LAG	.31 VOL = 1.00	
129.	.916.	.917.	.737.	.487.	325.
103.	.70.	.55.	.22.	.10.	225.
					5.
					3.

0.	END-OF-PERIOD FLOW		COMP Q	LOSS	EXCS	RAIN	PERIOD	HR.MN	MODA
	MAIN	PERIOD							
1.01	.29	* 2	.01	.00	.00	.00	1.01	12.40	152
1.01	.10	* 3	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	12.5	153
1.01	.15	* 4	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	12.50	154
1.01	.40	* 5	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	12.55	155
1.01	.25	* 6	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.00	156
1.01	.01	* 7	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.05	157
1.01	.15	* 8	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.10	158
1.01	.01	* 9	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.15	159
1.01	.45	* 10	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.20	160
1.01	.10	* 11	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.25	161
1.01	.75	* 12	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.30	162
1.01	.15	* 13	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.35	163
1.01	.61	* 14	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.40	164
1.01	.10	* 15	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.45	165
1.01	.40	* 16	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.50	166
1.01	.15	* 17	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	13.55	167
1.01	.30	* 18	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.00	168
1.01	.15	* 19	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.05	169
1.01	.40	* 20	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.10	170
1.01	.15	* 21	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.15	171
1.01	.35	* 22	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.20	172
1.01	.10	* 23	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.25	173
1.01	.30	* 24	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.30	174
1.01	.15	* 25	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.35	175
1.01	.35	* 26	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.40	176
1.01	.10	* 27	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.45	177
1.01	.40	* 28	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.50	178
1.01	.15	* 29	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.55	179
1.01	.30	* 30	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.60	180
1.01	.15	* 31	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.65	181
1.01	.35	* 32	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.70	182
1.01	.10	* 33	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.75	183
1.01	.30	* 34	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.80	184
1.01	.15	* 35	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.85	185
1.01	.30	* 36	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.90	186
1.01	.15	* 37	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	14.95	187
1.01	.35	* 38	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.00	188
1.01	.10	* 39	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.05	189
1.01	.30	* 40	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.10	190
1.01	.15	* 41	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.15	191
1.01	.30	* 42	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.20	192
1.01	.15	* 43	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.25	193
1.01	.35	* 44	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.30	194
1.01	.10	* 45	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.35	195
1.01	.30	* 46	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.40	196
1.01	.15	* 47	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.45	197
1.01	.30	* 48	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.50	198
1.01	.15	* 49	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.55	199
1.01	.35	* 50	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.60	200
1.01	.10	* 51	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.65	201
1.01	.30	* 52	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.70	202
1.01	.15	* 53	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.75	203
1.01	.30	* 54	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.80	204
1.01	.15	* 55	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.85	205
1.01	.35	* 56	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.90	206
1.01	.10	* 57	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	15.95	207
1.01	.30	* 58	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.00	208
1.01	.15	* 59	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.05	209
1.01	.35	* 60	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.10	210
1.01	.10	* 61	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.15	211
1.01	.30	* 62	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.20	212
1.01	.15	* 63	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.25	213
1.01	.30	* 64	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.30	214
1.01	.15	* 65	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.35	215
1.01	.30	* 66	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.40	216
1.01	.15	* 67	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.45	217
1.01	.30	* 68	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.50	218
1.01	.15	* 69	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.55	219
1.01	.35	* 70	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.60	220
1.01	.10	* 71	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.65	221
1.01	.30	* 72	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.70	222
1.01	.15	* 73	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.75	223
1.01	.30	* 74	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.80	224
1.01	.15	* 75	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.85	225
1.01	.35	* 76	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.90	226
1.01	.10	* 77	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	16.95	227
1.01	.30	* 78	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	17.00	228
1.01	.15	* 79	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.01	17.05	229

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MICROGRAPH A1 SIA 16993 FOR PLAN 1, RT19.1

Line	Length	Width	Thickness	Material
1-6	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
1-7	6.1	2.0	0.6	0.6
1-8	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3
1-9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3
1-10	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
1-11	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.4
1-12	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0
1-13	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
1-14	4.1	1.17	1.60	2.02
1-15	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
1-16	3.19	3.24	3.28	3.32
1-17	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.51

355.	356.	357.	358.	359.	360.
362.	362.	363.	363.	364.	364.
365.	346.	365.	366.	365.	365.
368.	368.	368.	368.	368.	368.
369.	370.	370.	370.	369.	369.
976.	1020.	1051.	1072.	1073.	1074.
1249.	1280.	1301.	1316.	1325.	1334.
1427.	1489.	1545.	1590.	1621.	1676.
1643.	1640.	1621.	1682.	1831.	1671.
6175.	5455.	5280.	3755.	2671.	4392.
1736.	1645.	1651.	1627.	1601.	1922.
1301.	1281.	1267.	1298.	1251.	2086.
574.	422.	322.	275.	209.	238.
121.	116.	116.	114.	113.	115.
115.	115.	115.	115.	115.	115.
113.	113.	113.	113.	113.	113.
114.	114.	115.	113.	113.	113.
112.	113.	113.	113.	113.	113.
113.	113.	113.	113.	113.	113.
616.	416.	316.	216.	19.	6.

	PEAK	5-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
CFS	4255.	1845.	391.	570.	170857.
C.S	177.	52.	17.	16.	4820.
THOUS	29.58	23.72	21.22	21.22	31.22
MM	616.71	793.06	793.10	793.10	793.06
AC-FI	945.	1171.	1171.	1171.	1171.
THOUS CU M	1129.	1451.	1451.	1451.	1451.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1693 FOR PLAN 16-4110-2

t₀	t₁	t₂	t₃	t₄	t₅	t₆	t₇	t₈	t₉	t₁₀	t₁₁	t₁₂	t₁₃	t₁₄	t₁₅	t₁₆	t₁₇	t₁₈	t₁₉	t₂₀	t₂₁	t₂₂	t₂₃	t₂₄	t₂₅	t₂₆	t₂₇	t₂₈	t₂₉	t₃₀	t₃₁	t₃₂	t₃₃	t₃₄	t₃₅	t₃₆	t₃₇	t₃₈	t₃₉	t₄₀	t₄₁	t₄₂	t₄₃	t₄₄	t₄₅	t₄₆	t₄₇	t₄₈	t₄₉	t₅₀	t₅₁	t₅₂	t₅₃	t₅₄	t₅₅	t₅₆	t₅₇	t₅₈	t₅₉	t₆₀	t₆₁	t₆₂	t₆₃	t₆₄	t₆₅	t₆₆	t₆₇	t₆₈	t₆₉	t₇₀	t₇₁	t₇₂	t₇₃	t₇₄	t₇₅	t₇₆	t₇₇	t₇₈	t₇₉	t₈₀	t₈₁	t₈₂	t₈₃	t₈₄	t₈₅	t₈₆	t₈₇	t₈₈	t₈₉	t₉₀	t₉₁	t₉₂	t₉₃	t₉₄	t₉₅	t₉₆	t₉₇	t₉₈	t₉₉	t₁₀₀	t₁₀₁	t₁₀₂	t₁₀₃	t₁₀₄	t₁₀₅	t₁₀₆	t₁₀₇	t₁₀₈	t₁₀₉	t₁₁₀	t₁₁₁	t₁₁₂	t₁₁₃	t₁₁₄	t₁₁₅	t₁₁₆	t₁₁₇	t₁₁₈	t₁₁₉	t₁₂₀	t₁₂₁	t₁₂₂	t₁₂₃	t₁₂₄	t₁₂₅	t₁₂₆	t₁₂₇	t₁₂₈	t₁₂₉	t₁₃₀	t₁₃₁	t₁₃₂	t₁₃₃	t₁₃₄	t₁₃₅	t₁₃₆	t₁₃₇	t₁₃₈	t₁₃₉	t₁₄₀	t₁₄₁	t₁₄₂	t₁₄₃	t₁₄₄	t₁₄₅	t₁₄₆	t₁₄₇	t₁₄₈	t₁₄₉	t₁₅₀	t₁₅₁	t₁₅₂	t₁₅₃	t₁₅₄	t₁₅₅	t₁₅₆	t₁₅₇	t₁₅₈	t₁₅₉	t₁₆₀	t₁₆₁	t₁₆₂	t₁₆₃	t₁₆₄	t₁₆₅	t₁₆₆	t₁₆₇	t₁₆₈	t₁₆₉	t₁₇₀	t₁₇₁	t₁₇₂	t₁₇₃	t₁₇₄	t₁₇₅	t₁₇₆	t₁₇₇	t₁₇₈	t₁₇₉	t₁₈₀	t₁₈₁	t₁₈₂	t₁₈₃	t₁₈₄	t₁₈₅	t₁₈₆	t₁₈₇	t₁₈₈	t₁₈₉	t₁₉₀	t₁₉₁	t₁₉₂	t₁₉₃	t₁₉₄	t₁₉₅	t₁₉₆	t₁₉₇	t₁₉₈	t₁₉₉	t₂₀₀	t₂₀₁	t₂₀₂	t₂₀₃	t₂₀₄	t₂₀₅	t₂₀₆	t₂₀₇	t₂₀₈	t₂₀₉	t₂₁₀	t₂₁₁	t₂₁₂	t₂₁₃	t₂₁₄	t₂₁₅	t₂₁₆	t₂₁₇	t₂₁₈	t₂₁₉	t₂₂₀	t₂₂₁	t₂₂₂	t₂₂₃	t₂₂₄	t₂₂₅	t₂₂₆	t₂₂₇	t₂₂₈	t₂₂₉	t₂₃₀	t₂₃₁	t₂₃₂	t₂₃₃	t₂₃₄	t₂₃₅	t₂₃₆	t₂₃₇	t₂₃₈	t₂₃₉	t₂₄₀	t₂₄₁	t₂₄₂	t₂₄₃	t₂₄₄	t₂₄₅	t₂₄₆	t₂₄₇	t₂₄₈	t₂₄₉	t₂₅₀	t₂₅₁	t₂₅₂	t₂₅₃	t₂₅₄	t₂₅₅	t₂₅₆	t₂₅₇	t₂₅₈	t₂₅₉	t₂₆₀	t₂₆₁	t₂₆₂	t₂₆₃	t₂₆₄	t₂₆₅	t₂₆₆	t₂₆₇	t₂₆₈	t₂₆₉	t₂₇₀	t₂₇₁	t₂₇₂	t₂₇₃	t₂₇₄	t₂₇₅	t₂₇₆	t₂₇₇	t₂₇₈	t₂₇₉	t₂₈₀	t₂₈₁	t₂₈₂	t₂₈₃	t₂₈₄	t₂₈₅	t₂₈₆	t₂₈₇	t₂₈₈	t₂₈₉	t₂₉₀	t₂₉₁	t₂₉₂	t₂₉₃	t₂₉₄	t₂₉₅	t₂₉₆	t₂₉₇	t₂₉₈	t₂₉₉	t₃₀₀	t₃₀₁	t₃₀₂	t₃₀₃	t₃₀₄	t₃₀₅	t₃₀₆	t₃₀₇	t₃₀₈	t₃₀₉	t₃₁₀	t₃₁₁	t₃₁₂	t₃₁₃	t₃₁₄	t₃₁₅	t₃₁₆	t₃₁₇	t₃₁₈	t₃₁₉	t₃₂₀	t₃₂₁	t₃₂₂	t₃₂₃	t₃₂₄	t₃₂₅	t₃₂₆	t₃₂₇	t₃₂₈	t₃₂₉	t₃₃₀	t₃₃₁	t₃₃₂	t₃₃₃	t₃₃₄	t₃₃₅	t₃₃₆	t₃₃₇	t₃₃₈	t₃₃₉	t₃₄₀	t₃₄₁	t₃₄₂	t₃₄₃	t₃₄₄	t₃₄₅	t₃₄₆	t₃₄₇	t₃₄₈	t₃₄₉	t₃₅₀	t₃₅₁	t₃₅₂	t₃₅₃	t₃₅₄	t₃₅₅	t₃₅₆	t₃₅₇	t₃₅₈	t₃₅₉	t₃₆₀	t₃₆₁	t₃₆₂	t₃₆₃	t₃₆₄	t₃₆₅	t₃₆₆	t₃₆₇	t₃₆₈	t₃₆₉	t₃₇₀	t₃₇₁	t₃₇₂	t₃₇₃	t₃₇₄	t₃₇₅	t₃₇₆	t₃₇₇	t₃₇₈	t₃₇₉	t₃₈₀	t₃₈₁	t₃₈₂	t₃₈₃	t₃₈₄	t₃₈₅	t₃₈₆	t₃₈₇	t₃₈₈	t₃₈₉	t₃₉₀	t₃₉₁	t₃₉₂	t₃₉₃	t₃₉₄	t₃₉₅	t₃₉₆	t₃₉₇	t₃₉₈	t₃₉₉	t₄₀₀	t₄₀₁	t₄₀₂	t₄₀₃	t₄₀₄	t₄₀₅	t₄₀₆	t₄₀₇	t₄₀₈	t₄₀₉	t₄₁₀	t₄₁₁	t₄₁₂	t₄₁₃	t₄₁₄	t₄₁₅	t₄₁₆	t₄₁₇	t₄₁₈	t₄₁₉	t₄₂₀	t₄₂₁	t₄₂₂	t₄₂₃	t₄₂₄	t₄₂₅	t₄₂₆	t₄₂₇	t₄₂₈	t₄₂₉	t₄₃₀	t₄₃₁	t₄₃₂	t₄₃₃	t₄₃₄	t₄₃₅	t₄₃₆	t₄₃₇	t₄₃₈	t₄₃₉	t₄₄₀	t₄₄₁	t₄₄₂	t₄₄₃	t₄₄₄	t₄₄₅	t₄₄₆	t₄₄₇	t₄₄₈	t₄₄₉	t₄₅₀	t₄₅₁	t₄₅₂	t₄₅₃	t₄₅₄	t₄₅₅	t₄₅₆	t₄₅₇	t₄₅₈	t₄₅₉	t₄₆₀	t₄₆₁	t₄₆₂	t₄₆₃	t₄₆₄	t₄₆₅	t₄₆₆	t₄₆₇	t₄₆₈	t₄₆₉	t₄₇₀	t₄₇₁	t₄₇₂	t₄₇₃	t₄₇₄	t₄₇₅	t₄₇₆	t₄₇₇	t₄₇₈	t₄₇₉	t₄₈₀	t₄₈₁	t₄₈₂	t₄₈₃	t₄₈₄	t₄₈₅	t₄₈₆	t₄₈₇	t₄₈₈	t₄₈₉	t₄₉₀	t₄₉₁	t₄₉₂	t₄₉₃	t₄₉₄	t₄₉₅	t₄₉₆	t₄₉₇	t₄₉₈	t₄₉₉	t₅₀₀	t₅₀₁	t₅₀₂	t₅₀₃	t₅₀₄	t₅₀₅	t₅₀₆	t₅₀₇	t₅₀₈	t₅₀₉	t₅₁₀	t₅₁₁	t₅₁₂	t₅₁₃	t₅₁₄	t₅₁₅	t₅₁₆	t₅₁₇	t₅₁₈	t₅₁₉	t₅₂₀	t₅₂₁	t₅₂₂	t₅₂₃	t₅₂₄	t₅₂₅	t₅₂₆	t₅₂₇	t₅₂₈	t₅₂₉	t₅₃₀	t₅₃₁	t₅₃₂	t₅₃₃	t₅₃₄	t₅₃₅	t₅₃₆	t₅₃₇	t₅₃₈	t₅₃₉	t₅₄₀	t₅₄₁	t₅₄₂	t₅₄₃	t₅₄₄	t₅₄₅	t₅₄₆	t₅₄₇	t₅₄₈	t₅₄₉	t₅₅₀	t₅₅₁	t₅₅₂	t₅₅₃	t₅₅₄	t₅₅₅	t₅₅₆	t₅₅₇	t₅₅₈	t₅₅₉	t₅₆₀	t₅₆₁	t₅₆₂	t₅₆₃	t₅₆₄	t₅₆₅	t₅₆₆	t₅₆₇	t₅₆₈	t₅₆₉	t₅₇₀	t₅₇₁	t₅₇₂	t₅₇₃	t₅₇₄	t₅₇₅	t₅₇₆	t₅₇₇	t₅₇₈	t₅₇₉	t₅₈₀	t₅₈₁	t₅₈₂	t₅₈₃	t₅₈₄	t₅₈₅	t₅₈₆	t₅₈₇	t₅₈₈	t₅₈₉	t₅₉₀	t₅₉₁	t₅₉₂	t₅₉₃	t₅₉₄	t₅₉₅	t₅₉₆	t₅₉₇	t₅₉₈	t₅₉₉	t₆₀₀	t₆₀₁	t₆₀₂	t₆₀₃	t₆₀₄	t₆₀₅	t₆₀₆	t₆₀₇	t₆₀₈	t₆₀₉	t₆₁₀	t₆₁₁	t₆₁₂	t₆₁₃	t₆₁₄	t₆₁₅	t₆₁₆	t₆₁₇	t₆₁₈	t₆₁₉	t₆₂₀	t₆₂₁	t₆₂₂	t₆₂₃	t₆₂₄	t₆₂₅	t₆₂₆	t₆₂₇	t₆₂₈	t₆₂₉	t₆₃₀	t₆₃₁	t₆₃₂	t₆₃₃	t₆₃₄	t₆₃₅	t₆₃₆	t₆₃₇	t₆₃₈	t₆₃₉	t₆₄₀	t₆₄₁	t₆₄₂	t₆₄₃	t₆₄₄	t₆₄₅	t₆₄₆	t₆₄₇	t₆₄₈	t₆₄₉	t₆₅₀	t₆₅₁	t₆₅₂	t₆₅₃	t₆₅₄	t₆₅₅	t₆₅₆	t₆₅₇	t₆₅₈	t₆₅₉	t₆₆₀	t₆₆₁	t₆₆₂	t₆₆₃	t₆₆₄	t₆₆₅	t₆₆₆	t₆₆₇	t₆₆₈	t₆₆₉	t₆₇₀	t₆₇₁	t₆₇₂	t₆₇₃	t₆₇₄	t₆₇₅	t₆₇₆	t₆₇₇	t₆₇₈	t₆₇₉	t₆₈₀	t₆₈₁	t₆₈₂	t₆₈₃	t₆₈₄	t₆₈₅	t₆₈₆	t₆₈₇	t₆₈₈	t₆₈₉	t₆₉₀	t₆₉₁	t₆₉₂	t₆₉₃	t₆₉₄	t₆₉₅	t₆₉₆	t₆₉₇	t₆₉₈	t₆₉₉	t₇₀₀	t₇₀₁	t₇₀₂	t₇₀₃	t₇₀₄	t₇₀₅	t₇₀₆	t₇₀₇	t₇₀₈	t₇₀₉	t₇₁₀	t₇

	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.
	47.	32.	23.	16.	10.	7.	5.	3.	2.	1.	0.
CFS	3129.	923.	24-HOUR								
CMS	89.	26.									
INCHES		12.14	15.61	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01
AC-FT		508.36	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53	396.53
THOUS CU FT		458.	589.	589.	589.	589.	589.	589.	589.	589.	589.
		564.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.	136.

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ACUT HYDROGRAPH THROUGH ENRICK DAM LAKE

	STAGE	ICOMP	ICOMA	TYPE	ROUTING DATA	JHT	JHT	INHM	INHM	ISAGE	ISAGE
WLSNS	0.0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WLSS	0.0	0.000	0.000	IRIS	ISAPE	ICHT	ICHT	IPHP	IPHP	LSIN	LSIN
WSTS	0.0	0.000	0.000	LAG	APEN	LAG	LAG	STORM	STORM	ISPAI	ISPAI
STAGE	717.6	717.60	717.60	717.60	717.60	717.60	717.60	717.60	717.60	-717.	-717.
FLOW	0.0	0.000	0.000	1.0 CL	27.00	50.00	34.00	131.00	276.00	1032.00	2617.00
SURFACE AREA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	19.	23.	26.	26.	26.	26.	26.
CAPACITY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.	141.	165.	191.	191.	191.	191.
ELEVATION	705.	710.	717.	710.	710.	726.	726.	726.	726.	726.	726.
CUL	0.0	0.0	0.0	COM	TYPE	ELEV	ELEV	CUL	CUL	EXPL	EXPL
TR	0.0	0.0	0.0	J.0	J.0	J.0	J.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DAM DATA
TOPFL 721.0 C000 20.0 C000 0.
721.0 C000 20.0 C000 0.

STATION 1699.0 PLAN 1 • SATIO 1
END-OF-FLUME HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES

	OUTFLOW										
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.

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PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (Cubic meters per second),
AREA IN SQUARE MILES (square kilometers).

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS		
			PLAN	RATIO 1	RATIO 2
		1.00	1.00	.50	.50
HYDROGRAPH AT	10994	.71	1	6286.	3129.
		1.631	4	177.204	86.014
MAULID 16	10954	.71	1	5822.	2920.
		1.631	4	164.534	76.854

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN	ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM
	STORAGE	717.00	717.00	721.00
	OUTFLOW	99.	49.	191.
		0.	0.	402.
PATIO OF RESERVOIR W.C.F.L.E.V	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC.FT	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS
1.00	1.02*92	1.02	251.	15.92
.51	722.15	1.11	226.	2420.
			5.42	16.00

SOL MECROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978
LAST MODIFICATION 16 FEB 79

**DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

4.1	300	0	5	0	0	0	-4	0
4.2	1.1	5	1	1	1	1	-1	1
4.3	1.1	1	4	1	1	1	-1	1
4.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1	-1	1
4.5	1.1	3	1.593	1.593	1.593	1	-1	1
4.6	1.1	1	2	0.707	0.707	1	-1	1
4.7	1.1	24.7	100	120	130	1	-1	1
4.8	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.9	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.10	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.11	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.12	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.13	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.14	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.15	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.16	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.17	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.18	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.19	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.20	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.21	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.22	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.23	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.24	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.25	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.26	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1
4.27	1.2	7	7	7	7	7	-1	1

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FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1976
LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

RUN DATE: 00/12/22.
TIME: 17:40:34.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
EHRICK DAM LAKE (MO. 16993)
PERCENT PMF

MULTI-PLAN ANALYSIS TO BE PERFORMED
NPLAN=1 NRATIO=4 LATTIC=1
•13 •19 •15

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INPUT RUNOFF PARAMETERS
 1STAGE 1COUP 1ECON 1TYPE 1PRT 1NAME 1STAGE 1AUTO
 1996.3 5      0       0      n      c      i      0      j

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STATION	RUNG	TANKA	SHARP	TASDA	TRSPC	HATIG	ISNG	ISAM	LOCAL
1	2	.71	0.06	.71	1.66	0.033	0	1	6
2	2	.71	0.06	.71	1.66	0.033	0	1	6

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA
 1.C = 0.00 LAGE = .31

SITRG = 0.00 **PERCESSION DATA**
GRCSN = 0.66 **RTHR = 1.00**

HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP Q	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP Q
40-04						HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS

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SUN 32°11' 31°22' .89 1708880.
816.014 793.014 23.014 93870.

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAGE	FLOW	SURFACE AREA	CAPACITY	ELEVATION	ROUTING DATA						LSLR	
					CLASS	CLASS	AVG	RES	ISAME	ICFR	FLWP	
117.0, 125.0,	13.00 84.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 84.00	127.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	724.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	724.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00
117.0, 125.0,	13.00 84.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 84.00	127.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	724.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	724.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00 125.00	716.00
SURFACE AREA = 0.	CAPACITY = 0.	ELEVATION = 735.	CLASS = CPTL	CLASS = SPWID	AVG = 71.0	RES = 71.0	ISAME = 71.0	ICFR = 71.0	FLWP = 0.0	FLW = 0.0	CARE = 0.0	FMLP = 0.0

PEAK OUTFLOW IS	TIME AT PEAK OUTFLOW IS	DAV GATE CLOSING TIME	DAV GATE OPENING TIME	DAV GATE OPENING TIME
285.	16.50 HOURS	72.0	0.0	0.0
286.	16.50 HOURS			
287.	16.50 HOURS			

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 510. AT TIME 16.025 HOURS

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PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS			
				RATIO 1	RATIO 2	RATIO 3	RATIO 4
			.12	.13	.14	.15	
HYDROGRAPH AT	10993	.71	1	751.	814.	876.	919.
		(1.053)	(21.26) (23.04) (26.61) (26.56) (
MOUNTED TO	10993	.71	1	225.	246.	405.	510.
		(1.053)	(6.33) (8.05) (11.47) (14.49) (

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN	ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM	TIME OF FAILURE					
					MAXIMUM RESERVOIR W.S. LEVEL	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	MAX OUTFLOW LBS	HOURS
.12	721.76	0.00	185.	125.	0.90	15.58	0.00			
.13	721.91	0.00	189.	166.	0.00	16.50	0.00			
.14	721.69	*10	192.	405.	*17	16.33	0.00			
.15	721.09	*17	144.	100.	*50	16.25	0.00			